MARVELLOUS OFFER.—If you want ... With your letter ... Non-Pareil Dentone ... After you receive it ... expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The Watch is sent free of cost ... tered post on your complying with our Advertisement and with the MARVELLOUS Offer which we will send. The Watch is warranted for 5 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and Postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.
NEW ROAD, LAHORE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,533—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid ... LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. ...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th July	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,680	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,675	Verron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship men at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	28th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all lines of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 11th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 8th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Bombay, 7th July, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE..

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3508	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the ... can obtain it by applying to ... 19, Hornby Road, ... Bombay Gazette.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used, the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or leg leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands :—

LA PARLA de ORIENT,

Rung Victoria, per box 100	11	0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4	0
Landress, per box 100	6	0
2A Habano per box 100	4	8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden ; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures. Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

[illegible]

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

NEMESIS'

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12	"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

... and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) ... and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., ... Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed " " "	62	8
New Cherub " Comb "	40	0
Embossed " " "	20	8
Plain " " "	17	0
New Art " " "	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	23	0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver " "	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
" " 4 " Lighter	21	0
" " 9 " "	80	0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	[illegible]	
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, ... the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference ... Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	3	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	13	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5[illegible]	[illegible]	46	6	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	5	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during ... The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the medest utlay of two rupees.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. : restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in ... ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it ... system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling ... wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, ... glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are ... treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints ... symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre ... improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and ... spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine ... and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations ... manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle ... bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon ... on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO" ... proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most ... means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest ... practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications ... happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, ... sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps. English or ... NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C. ... medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing ... tion of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army ...

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, ...

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chaled or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

... exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' ... if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th July, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr JIVAJI DINSHAW GHANDY, as the Surviving executor and Trustee of the Will of BOMANJI DARASHAW CAPTAIN, deceased, the said Mr. JIVAJI DINSHAW GHANDY and DARASHAW BOMANJI CAPTAIN, as Trustees of the Settlement dated 8th February, 1895, of Phirozsha Bomanji Captain and the said Darashaw Bomanji Captain in his own right both of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Toca tenure according to Collectors bill situate at Wadalla Village near Small Sewree without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,466 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 143 and 153, and along with several other pieces under Collectors New Nos. 14816, A 14828, 14832, 14852, 14861 14865, A 14935, 14972, A/14973, A/14987, 14990, 14995, A/15020, 15022, 15023, 15035 and 15037, New Survey No. 1,228 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other land under Ward No. 2367 (1) Street No. ... and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and Darashaw Bomanji Dubash, on the West partly by the property of Govind Zauria partly by the property of Lakhmon Hurkoji, partly by the property of Mangalia Zauria and partly by the property of Kosey widow of Dhacoo Madhia Gowan, on the South by the property of Alloo Gowria Gowan, and on or towards the East by Government land through which passage, bearing Collectors Old No 14 New No. 14497, New Survey No 1/280—A and admeasuring 4 1/2 Kathi, for 277 square yards ... and which premises are in the possession of the Vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 7th day of July 1905.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co., Attorney for the Purchasers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st till SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1905, for the execution of works in street portions of HOUSE DRAINAGE connections in various parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Ordinary Branch, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 2,000 will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c. Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having any claims against the estate of Major HARRY GEORGE CARNEGY, of the Indian Army (Bombay Political Department), late of Junagadh, in the Province of Kathiawar, European, deceased, who died at Gir Forest in Kathiawar, on the 9th day of March, 1905, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were on the 29th day of June, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Major CHARLES GILBERT CARNEGY, of the Indian Army at Poona, the duly constituted Attorney of FREDERICK WILLIAM CARNEGY, one of the Executors of the deceased are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Major Charles Gilbert Carnegy, on his behalf at their Office No. 30th Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Major Charles Gilbert Carnegy will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or have property belonging to him are required to pay such debts and hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1905.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS or other wise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS, a Purser, (Retired) of His Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, late of 5 Percy Place, Bath in the County of Somerset, England, who died at 5 Percy Place, Bath aforesaid on or about the 28th day of November, 1904, and letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 28th day of June, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie Esqr. the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted attorney of JANE CLEMENTINE BOWLEY, the surviving Executrix, named in the Will of the said deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to her from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office No. 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of the claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., Administrator's attorneys.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)............Rs. 1...
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. ...
Single Copy ....As. ...

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 121, Meadow Street.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

STEPHEN LANGTON, late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 2nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Naini Tal.

JOSEPH MATHEW RODRIGUES, late of Bandra Christian Inhabitant.

NATHANIEL STEPHEN ALBERT, a Native Christian and late a Guard on the North Western Railway. Karachi.

THOMAS DOWGLASSE LESLIE, late a Major in His Majesty's 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) Poona.

DEVISHA JANGIMAL, late of Bombay Marwari Hindu Merchant.

DAMIAN FRANCIS D'SOUZA alias FRANK D'SOUZA, a bachelor, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, a Mechanical Engineer.

ANNIE CAROLINE D'SOUZA, (widow of the late ROMEO THOMAS D'SOUZA) of Bandra Christian Inhabitant.

DIOGO PAUL LOPES, late a Clerk in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

GEORGE VANCE BUTCHER, late Sub Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Mhow, Central India.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD, Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th June, 1905.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.

Prices, Lists and Rates of Exchange.

Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.

Single Copy ... ... Anna ...

"Bombay Gazette," Office, 121, Meadow Street.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

... remedy for all irregularities ... box of Martin's Pills in the house ... Sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay ...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy port of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grahams Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses). Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER, must write a good hand and one accustomed to stable accounts preferred. Apply Box No. 13, "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED a light easy running VICTORIA, in perfect condition and young HORSE, either ARAB or COUNTRY BRED. Apply Box No. 3557 J. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette.

OPERATOR and RETOUCHER WANTED. First Class only. Good prospects for Good Man.—W. A. FORSHAW, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE INSPECTOR, for Sealdah Station, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 250—15—280. Free quarters. Apply by letter only with copies or certificates to LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapara.

WANTED A NATIVE PAINTER to go to British Central Africa and work there in a Railway Department. Persons experienced in the work of painting Railway Carriages, &c., and possessing testimonials need only apply. Write to Box No. 3533J., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retired, will be happy to receive as many applications for advice as any persons care to post to him from India during the first two or three weeks of July, but will be glad if no further applications for advice except in urgent cases be posted to him from India until about 15th August so as to give him less work during that month. All urgent business will, however, be attended to as usual, and he will be happy to receive any number of applications for advice thenceforward. 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 4, 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla No. 6.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-1 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Are by Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; ... 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahometan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Co... the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 1 Anna. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which, no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists in India, and Merchants throughout the Colony, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses.—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay. SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON, ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all Impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR ... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

VISITING CARDS ...

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,
Lahore	Bombay,	Colombo,
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,

Tuticorin. Zanzibar. Mombassa. Nairobi. Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.

CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)

Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	„ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital............	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc, apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD, MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL........................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE: HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CLARKE'S PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired of constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. ... from Mercury ... Sold by all Chemists ...

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

● DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co. PHOTO DEALERS, 5 Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dresselhuys Cigars

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—D. T. KEYMER AND Co., —1-1,— COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

A line of special value

HORLICK'S DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS MALTED MILK

A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD.

Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking. It is the ideal food for hot climates, and should always be at hand in places where a proper supply of pure milk is difficult to be obtained.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.

188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated. 215,000 copies issued.



Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK. RUBBING EASES PAIN.

Massage

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

... JALLALBHOY & Co. ... General Merchants and Commission Agents No. 104, ... Mohalla, BOMBAY.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anaemic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent



It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists. *Insist on Savaresse's.*

MR. H. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's ... Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order ... I consider them the best in the market."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch), Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A FOREMAN with good practical knowledge of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, must have Workshop experience, will be on three months probation, and after confirmation, subject to three months notice. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. No quarters available. Apply with copies of Testimonials, stating age, to

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, State Works, Patiala.

WANTED

A CIVIL ENGINEER with practical experience of Buildings and Roads. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 500. Apply with copies of Testimonials, stating age, and the minimum pay required. Appointment to last for two years at least, on probation for 3 months, and after confirmation subject to 3 months notice from either side, to

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, State Works, Patiala.

TIGERS, LIONS, PANTHERS.

SPORTSMEN.—If you shoot these or other specimens send them to us to be artistically done up. We are European Taxidermists and guarantee all our work.

J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE!

CLEARANCE SALE!!

OUR GOODS such as Solid Leather Trunks Cases, Bags, Collar Boxes, Brush Cases, Bed-Straps, Harness, Saddlery, and miscellaneous Leather Goods are priced so moderately that it amounts to a Clearance Sale.

J. OAKES & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

RELIABLE guaranteed articles at MODERATE PRICES are always in demand and constitute a "REAL SALE" always see above Advertisement.

J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER, 799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary.........	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.L de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi ...	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado.........	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers. .	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
Self-Help, by Dr. Samuel Smiles ...	4	0
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavarity	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
From Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59, Bridge St., Glasgow,

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S., Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
„ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad, are satisfactory to sufferers the assurance that no person subjected fully warrants ... to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s 1½d. and 2s 9d.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

CARD GAMES.

BRIDGE (Containing the New Rules.)

	Rs.	a.
LAWS and PRINCIPLES of BRIDGE. With Cases and Decisions Reviewed and Explained By "Badsworth"...	3	1
THE COMPLETE BRIDGE PLAYER. By Cut Cavendish...	2	3
THE LAWS of BRIDGE and a Guide to Game. By "Boaz"	1	5
BRIDGE. By "Templar" (Club Series)	0	12
BRIDGE at a GLANCE. By W. Dalton...	1	5
BRIDGE MAXIMS. By R. F. Foster	1	5
HOW to WIN at BRIDGE. By Cut Cavendish ...	0	14
THE POCKET LAWS of BRIDGE	0	7

WHIST.

	Rs.	a.
THE LAWS & PRINCIPLES of WHIST. Stated and Explained and its Practice Illustrated on an Original System by means of Hands Played Completely Through By Cavendish.	4	6
THE WHIST TABLE. A Treasury of Notes on the Royal Game. By Cavendish Mossop and A. C. Evald and other Distinguished Players. Illustrated ...	7	14
WHIST TACTICS. A complete Course of Instruction in the Methods adopted by the best Players. By R F. Toster Illustrated ...	2	10
THE THEORY of WHIST. By W. Pole	1	14
INTELLECTUAL WHIST. Conversations, Discussions and Anecdotes on the Great Game. By Major-General A. W. Drayson...	1	2
THE ART of PRACTICAL WHIST. Being a Series of Letters Descriptive of Every Part of the Game, and the best Method of becoming a Skilful Player. By Major-General Drayson.	2	10
THE EVOLUTION OF WHIST. A Study of the Progressive Changes which the Game has passed through from its Origin to the Present Time. By W. Pole	1	14
WHIST OF THE FUTURE. Being a Forecast submitting Defects in Existing Whist Laws. By Lt.-Col. B. Lowslely	2	10

SOLO WHIST.

	Rs.	a.
LAWS OF SHORT WHIST. And a Treatise on the Game. By J. Clay... ...	1	0
WHIST. By Dr. W. Pole (S Club ertes)	0	12
BRIDGE WHIST. A Progressive and Clear Method of Explanation and Illustration of the Game and How to Play it successfully. By C. J. Melrose, with Illustrative Hands printed in Colours ...	3	1
SOLO WHIST. Its Why's and Wherefores. By C. J. Melrose, with Illustrative Hands printed in Colours.	3	1
HANDBOOK OF SOLO WHIST. Containing a General Explanation of its Methods, and Practice. By A. S. Wilks	1	14
HOW TO PLAY SOLO WHIST. Its Methods and Principles Explained. By A. S. Wilks and C. F. Pardon	1	8
SOLO WHIST, By R. F. Green	0	12

PNEUMATIC PLAYING CARDS.

Re. 1-0 per pack. Per dozen packs,

BRIDGE SCORING TABLETS.

75 Leaves with Triangular pencil. The most useful Scoring Tablet ever issued. 10 annas each, Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Perspiration and Dust,
so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment
contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

A LADY WAR CORRESPONDENT



Wins Distinction—

Among the many brilliant and distinguished women of to-day, few have had a more interesting and hazardous career than Lady Briggs. As correspondent of the *Morning Post* in the Soudan Campaign and the Boer War, her vigorous descriptive accounts speedily compelled wide-spread attention. Lady Briggs had already achieved phenomenal distinction when in 1897 she daringly edited "Naval Administrations—1827 to 1892," the great work of her late husband, Sir John H. Briggs, who for 65 years was chief clerk and Reader to the Lords of the Admiralty. But it was reserved until 1901 for Lady Briggs to attain a unique distinction for her sex, by the publication of her remarkable book 'The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War." Her astonishing activities and literary labours induced an intellectual weariness which expressed itself in severe headaches and neuralgia, and in the letter which follows, Lady Briggs conveys her gratitude for the effective manner in which Phosferine arrested all her Nerve Disorders and restored and reinforced her Nervous System.

And Speaks for Herself.

Lady E. C. Briggs, 5, Charles St., St. James' Square, London, S.W., writes:—"I have tried Phosferine and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its efficacy as a brain and nerve tonic, and its powerful effects as a restorative, as well as in cases of neuralgia and headache resulting from brain-fag."—February 23, 1905.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

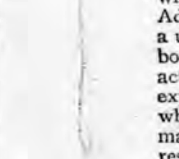
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME
WE RECOMMEND THE
AUTOMATIC KNITTER
Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.



RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
The most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
Write— EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

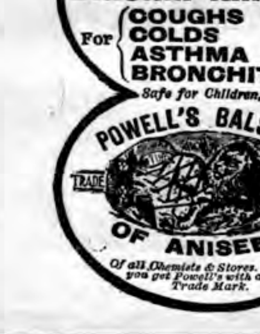
INSTANT! RELIEF.
POWELL'S
Balsam of Aniseed
For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS
Safe for Children.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
TRADE MARK
Of all Chemists & Stores. Be sure you get Powell's with above Trade Mark.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GAS & WATER
FITTINGS.
CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

GOLD & CO.'S



TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.
None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE.

RENDERS THE HAIR SOFT, SILKY, AND GLOSSY, AND STIMULATES GROWTH.

Imparts a delightful sensation of coolness to the scalp.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE is the most elegant and meritorious preparation for the Hair that can be obtained. It is prepared from the finest ingredients, and contains nothing that is in any way injurious either to the hair or scalp, as is proved by the Certificate of Analysis from C. G. Moore, Esq., M.A., F.I.C. F.C.S. late Public Analyst for the City of Exeter.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
SAVOY HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
March 23rd, 1905.
Report on a Sample of Beynon's Hair Douche.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.

153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

Our Board of specialists :—
Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

WITH FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible]

SICK KIDNEYS MAKE YOU UNFIT FOR WORK.

IT is the constant strain of every-day duties that makes Backache and Lame Back for both men and women. The sales-people standing on their feet for hours at a time, reaching to high shelves and lifting heavy rolls of goods; the house-keepers in the house, with their thousand-and-one duties crowding upon them; the women in the rush and bustle of business life—is it any wonder that they get tired? Is it any wonder that aching backs tell the story of sick kidneys?

The kidneys were never intended to stand hard strains. When they have more work forced upon them than they can take care of, backache comes, and lame back, headaches rheumatism, irritable, nervous feelings, and distressing urinary troubles. And after awhile, if help isn't sent to the suffering kidneys Diabetes, Dropsy, or the dreaded Bright's Disease develops.

But there is a cure for every form of kidney trouble a sure, never-failing cure—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—the one remedy that is absolutely certain; the one remedy that is for the kidneys and bladder ONLY and that does not purge the bowels.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all Chemists, have been in use for 72 years; we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a sample box by post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 6.

SECURITIES—
2 3/4 per cent. Consols ...... £90 5/16 = — 1/16
3 do. Rentes ...... £93 1/4 = + 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ...... £105 1/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...... £85 3/4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ...... 27 = do
2 months hence ...... 26 7/8 = do
Spot in New York ...... 58 5/8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ...... 25·13 1/2 = — 1/2
Berlin " ...... 20·47 = — 1/4
New York Demand ...... 4·87 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ...... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
3 " " " ... 1 per cent = do
3 " Fine Trade Bills ...... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ...... 2 1/2 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ...... 1 1/8 per cent = + 1/8
7 day market loans ...... 1 1/4 per cent = unchanged
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 50,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 1 1/2 J J sellers, dull
WHEAT—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—Dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 3/4 J A, done firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8
ARRIVAL—
Steamer Spring will, D Baldeina

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·79 — 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000 Futures closed firm.

July-Aug. 5·85 + 06	Aug.-Sept. 5·85 + 03	Sep.-Oct. 5·83 + 06
Oct.-Nov. 5·83 + 06	Nov.-Dec. 5·83 + 06	Dec.-Jan. 5·83 + 06
Jan.-Feb. 5·83 + 06	Feb.-Mar. 5·83 + 06	Mar.-Apl. 5·83 + 06

Receipts at U S Ports ...... 10,000 bales
Do last year ...... 2,600 do
Exports to Great Britain ...... 14,000 do
Do do Continent ...... 2,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ...... 11·10 unchanged
b Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain
Futures, month of July ...... 10·69 + 21 a
Do do Dec ...... 10·89 + 26
a Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ...... 10 1/4 + 1/4
Futures, month of Sept ...... 10·81 + 31
Do. do. Dec ...... 10·83 + 31
Tone at close ...... firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 6th July 1905 :—

Cotton	3,521 bales.
Wheat	7,098 cwts.
Linseed	2,541 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	193 do
Gingellyseed	2 do
Poppyseed	1,043 do
Groundnuts	112 do
Castorseed	389 do
Rice	1,09,923 do
Myrabollams	1,261 do
Cottonseed	634 do
Mowraseed	2,105 do
Gram	1,266 do
Joowar	5,122 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion Rs. 4,60,800
Gold coin Rs. 1,50,000
Ex s s Oriental from London

BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 7.

VERY satisfactory reports are to hand this week from the growing districts regarding the rainfall Throughout Kathiawar, Guzerat, Khandeish, Berars, Central Provinces and as far north as Agra in the United Provinces, good rain has fallen, and agricultural operations are in full swing. In the Punjab, however, complaints are still to hand of the want of rain. But monsoon conditions seem to be fully established throughout the Peninsula, and we should soon have advices of rain in the North.

COTTON.

There has been a week of great excitement in the trade following the publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau report with the low estimate of 77 per cent. as the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton States. The report, issued in June, stated 77·2 per cent, and an improvement to 82 per cent, was fully anticipated this month. The immediate result of the publication was a big jump in prices both in America and Europe, and current quotations are now well on a level with those ruling this time last year. The supplies, both visible and invisible, show an enormous increase on those of last season, and it remains to be seen whether the trade demand will be sufficient to pay the high prices now asked. It is very early in the season to form any reliable estimates of the growing crop, but in the meantime the large Bullish speculative element has forced prices to the present level and the Bears have been caught napping.

The following are the daily quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since the last mail left :

	Liverpool.	New York.
June	30th...5·34	10·15
July	1st...5·45	10·00
"	3rd...5·38	10·80
"	4th...5·89	closed.
"	5th...6·03	11·10
"	6th...5·89	11·10

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, in Liverpool July, August, and New York July.

	Liverpool.	New York.
June	30th... 5·21	9·65
July	1st...5·31	9·53
"	3rd...5·17	10·41
"	4th...5·84	closed.
"	5th...5·79	10·45
"	6th...5·85	10·69

In our local market there has also been considerable excitement following advices received from the other side. A very large spot turnover has been reported daily at Colaba and some large lines have been purchased by exporters. The local mills have also been buyers both for ready and forward delivery. The stock in Bombay on the 30th June is estimated at 830,000 bales, but the official figures have not yet been published. The supply, however, is ample for all requirements, unless there should be an abnormal demand from the Continent, to make up for the large deficiency in the shipments during the season. This, however, is not probable, and as the new crop is making a satisfactory start under the influence of the good rainfall of the past fortnight, our local prices for ready cotton have not gone up in the same proportion as Americans. If the monsoon rains had still held off very much higer quotations would probably now be current.

In the "Sutta" bazaar prices advanced about Rs. 15/20 under the influence of the Bullish reports received from the governing markets. But the tone is very unsettled and quotations vary from hour to hour as Bulls and Bears receive and publish their private telegraphic advices. Business reported is almost entirely of a speculative nature, but some purchases of new Bengals are again reported by local mills for December and January delivery.

We quote as follows for New Crops :—

Broach M G good 25th March 1906	Rs.	262
Bengals fully good 25th January 1905	"	235
Do M G Fine November 1905	"	230
Do do December 1905	"	227
Do do January 1906	"	225
Berars fair s a 1s M G fine January 1906	"	236
Khandesh M G fully good January 1906	"	225

The following are arrivals of cotton into Bombay for the nine months ending 30th June 1905.

Cotton	Bales.
Khandeish	296,608
Central India	139,632
Barsee and Nuggur	124,323
Berar	554,624
Central Provinces	379,733
Total Oomras	1,494,920
Dhollera	90,749
Broach	205,393
Compta and Dharwar	99,404
Westerns	17,774
Bengals N. W. Provinces	355,342
Do. Rajputana	85,792
Sind	89,312
Persian	2,364
American	52,084
Egyptian	1,379
Other sorts*	7,792
Total, Bales	2,502,908

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a [illegible] and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery [illegible]

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	28,019
Receipts from 1st Oct to 6th July	2,328,644
Shipments during the week to Europe	21,510
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	nil.
Total	21,510

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th July

Europe	335,971
Japan	531,420
China	33,130
Coast Ports	26,312
Total	1,016,833

Afloat in Harbour for Europe ... 20,380
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... 501

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.
Estimated sales ...... 7,000 bales
Imports 1,000

July-Aug. 5·92 +7	Aug.-Sept. 5·92 +7	Sept.-Oct. 5·92 +7
Oct.-Nov. 5·90 +7	Nov-Dec. 5·93 +7	Dec-Jan. 5·90 +7
Jan-Feb. 5·93 +7	Feb-March. 5·10 +7	Mch.-Apl. 5·93 +7

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	193	183	29th July
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	203	193	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	202	192	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	211	203	
Khandeish (M.-G.)	200	194	
Julgaum (M.-G.)	202	196	
Khundwa (M. G.)	204	197	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G)	214	205	
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	217	209	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	222	214	
Broach (M.-G.)	245	239	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	212	204	
Do (M.-G.)	208	200	192
		F.G.F.	
Dharwar (S.-G.)	236	230	
Westerns	211	205	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—There was a flutter in this market since our last mail advices, and prices have again advanced with a fairly large spot business passing.

RAPESEED.—This market is dull with but little inquiry from exporters, and sellers are maintaining prices steadily. Stocks are small and the article is almost neglected.

POPPYSEED.—This market continues steady with a small business passing daily.

CASTORSEED—Is also steady and prices have again advanced about eight annas per candy with a small enquiry.

WHEAT.—We have little change to report in the quotations for this article. The tone is steady and there is a small demand for export.

Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for six months ending 30th June, 1905.

Wheat	4,223,168 cwts.
Linseed	2,644,903 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	641,315 "
Gingelly seed	869,291 "
Poppy seed	315,840 "
Groundnuts	195,236 "
Castor seed	257,964 "
Rice	2,417,517 "
Myrabollams	468,519 "
Cotton seed	2,019,924 "
Mowra seed	48,166 "
Gram	454,971 "
Joowar	1,540,042 "
Maize	39,862 "

The following is a statement of the profits of the three Presidency Banks for the half year ended 30th June 1905 :—

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total profit	12,92,442	0	7
Applied as follows—			
To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free from Income-tax	6,00,000	0	0
To Transferred to Reserve Fund	3,00,000	0	0
To Transferred Dead Stock Account	25,000	0	0
To Transferred on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to staff	65,000	0	0
Carried Forward	3,02,442	0	7

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total profit	22,55,934	9	0
Applied as follows—			
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income-tax	10,00,000	0	0
To Bonus at 1 per cent	2,00,000	0	0
To Transferred to Reserve Fund	4,00,000	0	0
To Transferred to Pension Fund	1,00,000	0	0
Carried forward	5,55,934	9	

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total profit	6,43,036	0	0
Applied as follows—			
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income-tax	3,00,000	0	0
To Transferred to Reserve Fund	1,00,000	0	0
Carried forward	2,43,036	0	0

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 37,10,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday forty lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount 38·10 lakhs was taken up in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 1·90 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d. Tenderers at these rates received 9 per cent. An extra allotment of 2 1/2 lakhs of bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and five lakhs of transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d was advised.

For next week the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at forty lakhs.

The mail of the 23rd June brings £70,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	7,60,000
Bombay	"	14,80,000
Madras	"	2,40,000
Total	Rs.	24,80,000

The mail of the 30th June brings £80,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	
Bombay	"	13,80,000
Madras	"	6,80,000
Total	Rs.	20,60,000

The mail of the 7th July brings £2,00,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,90,000
Bombay	"	20,00,000
Madras	"	3,80,000
Total	Rs.	41,70,000

EXCHANGE.

This market eased off since our last report, both buying and selling rates showing a reduction of one-thirty-second. We hear of little enquiry for Bank paper at current quotations and Mercantile sterling paper is scarce in the market. The usual early monsoon dullness prevails and quotations are very much on a par with those ruling in early July last year. The cotton shipments to Europe are rather larger this month than usual, and this may tend to keep a steady market. At the close a slightly firmer tone is apparent. The eastern exchanges show little alteration during the week under review.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5 32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 1 4d.
French Francs 3 do.		do.	169 1-2
Marcks	3 do.	do.	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		137 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.	192
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been quiet and unchanged throughout the week, with but little business passing. Pending the announcement of the new Rupee loan, which may be expected shortly, operators are holding their hands, and the market generally shows a deserted appearance.

3 1-2 per cent. cash		98-9
3 1-2 per cent. settlement		98-7
3 per cent. ready		88-0

	R payable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1921	104	0
4 per cent " "	1930	105	0
4 per cent " "	1932	105	0
4 per cent " "	1934	105	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	10
4 per cent " "	1943	104	8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	120	
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117	
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent " "	1964	104	4

BULLION.

Fluctuations in the local silver market have been on a small scale during the week under review, and transactions reported are limited. The tone is quiet but steady and stocks are largely in one hand. Gold is also steady at our quotation.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	3
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68	9	0
Do. 1st settlement	68	9	0
Do 2nd do	68	4	0

PIECE-GOODS.

There is very little demand for ready goods from up-country markets, prices remaining unchanged and steady. There is plenty of enquiry for goods to arrive up to January next and dealers are buying from each other in the bazaar in anticipation of a good demand later. Present home prices are much too high to permit of any forward business being placed.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	70,000	55,000	600
Hong-Kong	33,000	23,000	4,000
	103,000	93,000	4,600 bales
	196,000 bales.		

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey [illegible] is delicious to the taste, and the [illegible] toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists [illegible]. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon [illegible], London, England.

The local market continues dull and the high prices now current for cotton have caused a bearish tendency.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—Nothing doing in copper as owing to its high price, dealers are afraid to operate. However business is reported in Yellow-metal more in continental than in English, owing to the former being comparatively cheaper.

Iron, Steel.—Market is quiet but steady with little doing.

Quicksilver and Pig-lead—Quiet.

	Rs.
Copper braziers	69 8
Yellow metal	46 8
Iron, Belgian, bar	4/4
Iron sheets, per cwt	5 12
Steel hoops	6/12
Corrugated iron	9/8

COALS.

A Railway Company purchased about 25,000 tons Loina, Heilgers Anthracite and Joyramdanga for shipment to end of year at prices not transpired half in alongside steamer and half from pit's mouth. Market is quiet but steady, sellers asking about 4 annas over last rates.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton	28,019 bales
Wheat	92,343 cwts
Linseed	30,157 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,668 "
Gingellyseed	2,534 "
Poppyseed	11,205 "
Groundnuts	1,481 "
Castorseed	10,930 "
Rice	124,679 "
Myrabollams	7,036 "
Cottonseed	15,032 "
Mowraseed	15,384 "
Gram	16,333 "
Joowar	23,506 "
Maize	173 "

LINSEED.—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready buyers	7	7	0
Forward Suttah September	7	12	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready buyers	7	10	0
Forward September	7	15	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	31	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi ready	4	10	0
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	0
Ker Kutti	30	0	0

FREIGHTS.

The market eased off early in the week, but closes with a steadier tone. For ready steamers business was booked at 12s. for Antwerp and 12s. 6d. for other ports. The rate now quoted is 13s. for July and 13s. 6d. for August, picked ports. There is very little doing as cargo is scarce. We hear of no fixtures this week as owners are holding off at the low rates offered.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st July as compared with that of the 24th June :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	4,76,321	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	12,725 83	Increase
Sandries	"	1,35,252	do.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	2,94 176	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	"	25,095	Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	4 73 888	Increase
Loans do.	"	10,00,481	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	38 5 3	do
Balance with other Banks	"	40,797	Decrease
Sundries	"	1 79 044	do
Cash	"	648,619	do

These figures show an increase of one lakh in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 20 lakhs and the rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. We have not heard of any change in the Bank of Madras official rate this week. In Bombay the Directors, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced their rate 1 per cent bringing it on a level with that of the Bank of Bengal.

The local money market is very easy and the quoted rate for short fixed deposits for one or two months is about 2 to 2 1/2 per cent per annum. The quotation, however, is more or less nominal.

A shipment of £1,000,000, sterling has been made by the out-going mail for London by the Government of India.

SHARES.

The market is steady but quiet and the rise in prices of cotton has kept the mill shares quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,395 cum-divid. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys are steady at Rs. 430 to Rs. 432 1/2, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 535 and Amritsar Patty Railway have changed hands at Rs.22. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 150. Mofussils have improved to Rs. 580 New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 507 1/2. In miscellaneous list, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 289, Badham Piles at Rs.141. Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 8,9.0, quarter shares at Rs. 2,285. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 690 Kemps at Rs. 220, Treachers at Rs. 560, Bombay Telephones at Rs. 29 1/2, Port Cannings at Rs. 445, Marcks at Rs 146. In mill shares Alliance Cotton have jumped up to Rs. 330 Bombay United have improved to Rs. 530, Bombay Cotton to Rs. 680. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 1,885. Chinas have declined to Rs. 875, Colaba Land and Mill have gradually improved to Rs. 865, Coorla to Rs 860, Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 575. Currimbhais at Rs. 965, Davids after touching Rs 395 have again improved to Rs. 402 1/2, Empress have changed hands at Rs. 380. Framji Petits are steady at Rs. 995. Hindustan are unchanged at Rs. 650. Fowards and Bullough are quiet at Rs. 575. Imperial Cotton are quiet at Rs. 185. Indian Manufacturing are unchanged at Rs. 780. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 500. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 215. Jewraj Baloo have improved to Rs. 460. Jubilee have changed hands at Rs. 565. Khandeish at Rs. 750. Khatau Makankji at Rs. 550. Leopolds at Rs. 103, Lakhmidas have improved to Rs. 650. Madras United have jumped up to Rs. Rs. 2,900, Manekji Petits are quiet at Rs. 2,710. Morarji Goculdas are steady at Rs. 2,375. New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 250. Queen Mill shares have declined to Rs. 875. Ripon have ruled at and about Rs. 890. Sassoon Spinning have changed hands at Rs. 920 to Rs. 925. Sholahpurs have advanced to Rs. 3,000. Soonderdas have improved to Rs. 235. Southern Marathas have ruled at and about at Rs. 220. Standards have declined to Rs. 840. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,415. Sassoon Silk have changed hands at Rs. 580. Western Indias are unchanged at Rs. 650. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 660. Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 7,570. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,100. Ahmedabad Advance have ruled at and about Rs 750, Crescents, after touching Rs. 115, have again improved to Rs. 118 3/4. Phoenix are weak at Rs. 92 1/2. The rest are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

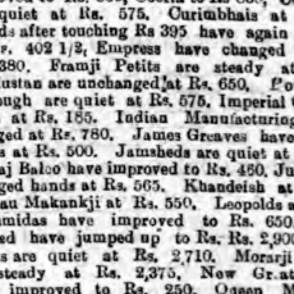
LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	firm
Good Shownuggur	4 28/32
The Manchester Market has been	strong
3 1/2 per cent Consols	90 5/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3/4
Bar Silver	27

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—
Total Bullion £38,500,000 Decrease £500,000
Public Deposits £11,400,000 Decrease £1,100,000
Other Deposits £50,000,000 Increase £3,[illegible],000
Govt. Securities £16,800,000 Increase £100,000
Other Securities £26,400,000 Increase £3,000,000
Notes and Gold £26,200,000 Decrease £1,2[illegible]0,000
The Banks Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.



Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter :

"I had a terrible eruption on my face. which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Correct any tendency to constipation with Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. A family laxative.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Marriages [illegible] not to exceed [illegible] is Rs. 2 for six lines (or less, and 8 as. for every additional line). Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—LECKY—June 15, at St. Mary's, [illegible] Bell to Barbara Robertson [illegible] daughter of the late Major J Lecky, Royal Marine [illegible]

CROOKES—BACKHOUSE—June 17, at St Paul's Church, Barrow-in-Furness, L. P, son of Sir W Crookes, F R S, to Bertha, daughter of the late T Backhouse

FLEMING—BRANCH—June 17, at the Garrison Church, St Lucia, B West Indies, Capt C E Fleming, Royal Army Medical Corps to Elsie Agnes Elise daughter of Canon Branch acting chaplain to the Forces

GIBBS—PERCIVAL—June 14 in St John's Church, Surrey Road, Bournemouth Col G R Gibbs retired to Edith Ellen daughter of J Percival

GILPIN—BESLEY—June 17, at St Patrick's Church [illegible] N W B son of Capt Gilpin to Sybil Augusta Gordon daughter of the late C R Besley

MALLET—ST AUBYN—June 17 at St Mark's North Audley Street M E Mallet of Paris to the Hon Mabel Georgiana St Aubyn daughter of Lord and Lady St Levan

SMITH—WALLER—June 15 at St Mary's Church Charlbury Oxfordshire B G son of the late W F Smith to Ida Elizabeth daughter of Capt J H Waller his Majesty's Bodyguard J P

WEBSTER—GRAY—June 17 at Christ Church Lancaster Gate Commander G C Webster R N to Theresa Mary daughter of the late C J N Gray

DEATHS.

BOULNOIS—May 29 in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Egypt Major W A Boulnois of the Royal Art and of the Egyptian Army aged 38

BURNEY—June 16 at Neuilly Paris Col E H Burney C B late commanding Royal Berkshire Regt and son of the late Capt C Burney CB RN

DANCER—June 19 widow of Major G Dancer Madras Art aged 80

DASHWOOD—June 12 at the Mount Yarmouth Isle of Wight Major-Gen R L Dashwood late 15th Regt aged 66

FLETCHER—May 8 by the sinking of Submarine A 8 Sub-Lieut R T Fletcher RN aged 20

GLYN—June 16 in London General Sir J R Glyn KCB colonel commandant 2nd batt Rifle Brigade aged 21

HUMPHRY—June 11 at Grove Lodge Cambridge Mary widow of Sir G M Humphry MD FRS aged 69

MOGER—June 10 at Bath Commander W M Moger R N aged 65

MOORE—June 13 at Edwardes Square Kensington J G Moore retired Bombay Civil Service aged 83

WEBB—June 14 at Wood field Stourbridge Col W G Webb MP JP aged 62

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUME-SPRY—June 21, at Port Blair, Andamans, the wife of W E Hume-Spry, Indian Army, 18 and T Corps, of a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding A Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July 1894, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.
Traffic Department, Concan District.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle

KEMP & CO., LD.
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water, 2-58m. 3 29a. Low water, 8-35m., 9-47a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona 12 o'clock.
Association Football, York Regiment vs. Government Telegraph.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-57m., 4-19a. Low water, 9-35m., 10-52a.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.—We hear that Mr. Hari Mahadeo Budhgaunker, B. A., has been appointed Wilson Philological lecturer for 1905-6. He will deliver lectures on subjects connected with Sanskrit and Prakrit languages and literature.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a solemn requiem High mass for the repose of the soul of the late Revd. Father A. X. Lisboa on Monday the 10th instant at 6-30 a.m., offered by the Society of our Lady of Bona-Mors e Sacra-Familia, of which he was the Spiritual Director.

FIRE ON THE DADAR ROAD.—On Thursday night at about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a hut on the Dadar Road. The hut belonged to one Thaibai, who also owned a buffalo-stable standing adjacent to the hut. The fire consumed both the hut and the stable, the damage done being estimated at about Rs. 425. The Chinchpoogli Fire Engine controlled the fire shortly after. The cause of the fire is not yet traced.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—It is stated that Mr. Muir Mackenzie, now on leave in England, will succeed the Hon. Sir James Monteath as Member of Council at Bombay. The latter retires on pension from the 5th August, by which time Mr. Muir-Mackenzie will have returned to Bombay. He acted as Member of the Bombay Council during the period that Sir James Monteath officiated as Governor of Bombay.

NEW HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—The undermentioned Justices of the Peace have been nominated by Government additional honorary magistrates for Bombay :—The Hon. Mr. Arthur Hill Trevor, Messrs. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadvalla, Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, F. F. Gordon, Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, Jamsetji Manekji, Framji Patel, Cursetji Rustomji Cama, Nowroji Sorabji Bengalee, Perozshah Bomonji Jijibhoy Dadabhoy, and Shapurji Burjorji Barucha.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The severe cyclonic weather which has prevailed in Bombay during the last three days has caused considerable damage in several quarters. News has been received of a good fall of rain at stations along the Baroda Railway. The down line between Daman and Bhilad was damaged, and the railway line in other places was also damaged more or less. The fall at Kalyan was copious, the water in the roads being knee-deep. Owing to a further fall the streets were filled with water later on, and those going out for work in Bombay had to cross to the railway station in boats.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—The text of the decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor in the case of Vali Mahomed and others against Haji Gani Carrim and another is as follows :—Decree for the dissolution of the partnership as from the date of suit. Partition of other joint property to be effected, if possible, and if not application to be made for sale. Refer to the Commissioner for taking necessary accounts and making necessary inquiries. Maintenance continued to be paid to the 1st plaintiff under order of 10th January. Order as to Rs. 26,000 and title deeds with Mr. Madan not disturbed. Plaintiffs to get one set of costs out of the estate. Such set to be taken by the plaintiffs 1 and 2. Plaintiffs 3 and 4 to pay their own costs. All costs fairly referable to the setting up the award as a defence to be paid by the first defendant to plaintiffs 1 and 2 and borne by themselves as to plaintiffs 3 and 4 and defendants; the same principle to be applied in taxing the costs of all interlocutory proceedings. Other costs reserved, liberty to apply.

STORY OF A MISSING NOTE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas, Third Presidency Magistrate enquired into the case in which Inspector Coxen prosecuted Dosabhoy Muncherji Choksi, a Parsee lad of eighteen years of age at the instance of his master Dorabji Edulji of Messrs. Leslie and Co. dealers in cycles in Kalbadevi Road, for committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a currency-note for Rs. 50 on Thursday last. Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi pleader appeared for the defence. The complainant's story was that on the morning in question he gave the accused Rs. 100 which included one currency-note for Rs. 50 to make payments to Messrs. Dunlop and Co., and to the Cycle Agency. The accused subsequently returned to him and said he had dropped the currency-note for Rs. 50 somewhere. He accused tendered a different statement which the complainant looked into matter strictly. Subsequently the complainant was informed that the missing note was with one Bomanji. The accused said he discovered the loss of the note while drawing out the money to make a payment to Dunlop and Co. which matter he soon reported to the police and to his master. In order to enable the police to investigate into circumstances about the missing of the missing note, his Worship adjourned the case for further hearing.

HERE EVER YOU ARE ON the Hills or Plains, take good advice and

WEAR

ARE COTTON CLOTHS, for they are apt to give you chills, which can be guarded against if you

WEAR WOOLLEN MATERIALS which you are sure have been made of pure wool, without admixture of cotton or other non-absorbent.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS Co., LD.

are manufacturers of PURE WOOL FABRICS only and guarantee the purity of their goods.

Their Principal Manufactures are :—

FLANNELS—Suiting Tennis and Shirting.

WORSTEDS—Striped and Coloured. Just the thing for Suits and Ladies Costumes.

TUSSAH SERGE—Delightfully cool for the hot weather.

BROADCLOTHS PUTTIES
SERGES SOCKS
PUTTOOS JERSEYS
HOMESPUNS LOHIS
TWEEDS BLANKETS

Send for Samples to The MANAGER,

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT A PIANO

you undoubtedly require an Instrument that will wear well, and will give you entire satisfaction for many years.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S

beautiful Pianos will give you satisfaction on all points.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S PIANOS

possess every attribute of a first class Instrument, they are unequalled for beauty of Tone and Perfection of Touch.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S PIANOS

are thoroughly reliable in the most trying climates, and every owner of one of those fine pianos is certain of the utmost satisfaction.

These Pianos are for Sale or hire by the Sole Agents

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
2-11, MEDOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

HEALING.

W. P. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "Imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism, Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR.................. £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£28,155,255

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

OF COURSE
YOU SMOKE CIGARS.

WHAT man in India does not? This being so, you naturally want the best procurable, these are, of course

SPENCER'S

all that expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars can suggest, is done to maintain and increase the popularity of our Brands, and the ever-increasing demand proves that they still hold the premier position in the markets of the World.

ASK FOR SAMPLES AT OUR BOMBAY BRANCH.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
MADRAS,
BOMBAY BRANCH :
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

MOTOR CAR

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to :—
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 2?38 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1872 tons, Captain J Sheriff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 30th May, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 3664 tons, Captain W Luhde, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachee, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1640 tons, Captain F M Crooks, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain R S Butler, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Koweit 21st June, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium and 45 deck passengers.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2817 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour last evening from Hongkong 10th June, with a general cargo one horse and 11 passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2773 tons, Captain J T Prowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 13th June, with a general cargo, and Mrs Le Marchant and 2 daughters, Mrs Field, and 4 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R, sailed on Thursday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Lieut G M Nixon, Mr K Matumsho, Mr R Nawana, Miss Adams, Lieut A M Forteath, Capt M A S Moore, and 66 deck.

The steamer Akbar, 1440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis, 23rd June with a general cargo and the following passengers —Captains Born and Nunley, Mr Calinson, Mr Williams, Mr Ewing, Mr Willard, Mr Bluat, Mr Hanwick, Mr C L Danamiel, and 145 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr A B Baker..................Gunboat

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ....Crine...R I M
R I M S Canning.........Comdr A J Marshall.........R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.........R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 7.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
India ....2591 Forbes ....M M & Co
Eden (bque)..........414 Souton..........................The Captain
Sirdhana..........2074 Robinson..........................M M & Co
Itria ....3420 Tice ....M Mackenzie & Co
Augustus ....3071 Bockholt ....Bombay Co
Pekin..........2523 Cooke ....P & Co
Rein..........726 Olsen..........F F C & Co
Burrsfield..........2814..........Mackenzie..........Bombay Co
Nuddea..........1944..........Lewing..........M M & Co
Itola..........3402 Hartley ....M M & Co
Flamingo ....2150 ....Dunecklley..........Cory Bros
Ras Bera ....2500..........Morris ....M & Co
Jumna..........1940 Fenwick ....M M & Co
Stephanotis...2584 Horne..........W & A Graham & Co
Oda ....3410..........Allow..........M M & Co
Wartenfels ....2916..........Rode.....Calcutta 10-7...Glade & Co
Merton Hall..........2773..........Prowse..........K N & Co
Clan Sinclair..........1872..........Sheriff..........F M & Co
Akbar ....1440..........Balwin..........H C Jusub
Oriental..........3035.....Lewellen..........P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agents.
A Clan Alpine ....2285 Green ...L'pool...15-7...F Muir & Co
B Clan Lindsay ...2499...Mcmahon ...Havre...7-7 F M & Co
C & R Nubia ...3351...Tait ...L'pool 12-7 ...W & A G & Co
D & E Grantly Hall...2585 Jones...L'pool 21-7...W & A G & Co
G Ahmadi ....1640 Crooks ...R S ports...7-7 B & P S N Co
K Amaryllis..........2587 Lash...Amsterdam...8-7 J M'Intosh & Co
M Kaffir ...1724 Roberts ...New Ports ...20-7...W & A G & Co
N York Castle ....3466 Cowie ...Baltimore...13-7 R A Willis
P Bascombe..........2433 Wiano ...Antwerp ....11-7 J M'toso
Q Wharfedale...1881 Newton.......Antiverp......7-7 M M & Co R A Willis
Sabarmati..........341..........Ahmep..........M Gas...37 Shpd & Co

M. D. D, P. D.

Safari..........1432 Ulrich...Aden.....15-7 C Dinshaw & Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bohemia 2050 Haup L'pool ...12-7..W & A Graham & Co
2 Vauxhall Bridge ...2178. ...Robinson..........Barcelona...22-7 W & A G & Co
3 Rubatino..........3044 Doderro...Genoa 15-7..........G Crocce Co
5 Bengal ....2751 Phillips ....China ..25-7 P & O Co
6 Havraise...3549 Castan..........D'kirk ....10-7 J M & Co
7 Laundale..........2515 Gray..........15-7 M M & Co
8 Marq Bacqurhem...2752..........Bilder..........A L S N Co
9 Malta..........3900 Peters...China...11-7 P & O Co
10&11 Lowenburg...3661 Lunde ..K'obi.....8-7 Glade & Co
12 Caledonia..........3529 Tooque ....London ...27 P & Co
13 Africa ....1289..........Butler..........11-7..........M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Oriental s............	Lewellin	London, June 16
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, June 23
	Clan Sinclair s	Sheriff	Glasgow, May 30
	Merton Hall s.........	Prowse.........	Liverpool, June 13
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, June 10

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Tonawanda s.........	Drown	Karachi
	Sirdhana s	Abbott	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Lindsay s.......	MacMahon.......	Havre, &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Rajah s	Bullock.........	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ahmadi, Crooks, for Jeddah
" Lowenburg, Luhde, for Hamburg, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nuddea, for Zanzibar, &c
" Africa, for the Persian Gulf
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c
" Marq Bacquehem, for Madras and Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Port Said on the evening of the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Megna, arrived in London from Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Sq. L. H.

Bombay, July 8 1905.

There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the Monthly Challenge Cup and practice this Saturday afternoon the 8th instant from 3-30 p.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 8, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifles Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May 1905 is published for information :—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of Khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their Khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

3 The following promotion will take effect in "L" Coy from this date :—No 4321 R Hoogwerf, to be Cr-Sergeant vice C Hurst resigned.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

III SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 9.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tone in F
Hymns—547, 189, 556 and 242.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—166, 12 and 222
Collections for—Church expenses
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church expenses and Poor

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher, Rev Father Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher, Rev Father Langmore
Alms for the Poor

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-20 a.m.—Service at Parel.
11 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—505, 67 and 35.
Psalm—124

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-45 p m—Sunday School,
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a m—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m—Joint Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—95.
Hymn—114.
Hymn—107.
Hymn—309.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—281, 269 and 282

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion Sung
9-30 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
5 p m—Children's Service.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher—Rev W J Kensbett
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a m—Holy Communion
Hymns—200, 223 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
Hymns—[illegible], 317
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—[illegible]

BLUTHNER'S IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

At to-day's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir James Monteath will present the Financial Statement for the year 1905-6, very considerably earlier than has been the practice in former years. It will be observed that this Budget is the first of the new Provincial Settlement, for which no period of duration is fixed. The Government of India, however, it is explained, reserve to themselves the right to revise the settlement when necessity may demand, an arrangement to which no exception can be taken as an undertaking is given that this power will be exercised only when the variations from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure have, over a substantial term of years, been so great as to result in unfairness either to the local Government or to the Government of India, or in the event of that Government being confronted with the alternatives of either imposing general taxation or seeking assistance from the provinces. The extent of the generosity of the Government of India—to whom the local Government is always grateful—will be found in our news columns this morning. It will also be seen that the past year closed with a deficit of Rs. 25,91,000 as compared with Rs. 21,13,000 which was estimated for. But it is explained that the last estimates did not include any provision for famine charges. Government could not foresee that scarcity would arise. Scarcity did, however, and a sum of Rs. 2,60,000 has to be provided in that respect in the new Budget. At the same time it is satisfactory to know that the amount, though debited to provincial accounts, will be practically met from the increased Imperial assignment in aid of the provincial balance. And it may be remarked that the new settlement does not take into account any contribution that may be found necessary, by the Government of India, for Bombay to make in connection with police reforms, or additional expenditure on irrigation which may result from the investigations of the Irrigation Commission.

The Budget provides for larger outlay under several heads. Among the sums allotted will be found upwards of seventeen lakhs for Famine charges, seven lakhs for grants to District Local Boards, five lakhs for expenditure on Police reorganisation, five lakhs for Primary Education, four lakhs for Plague charges, close upon three lakhs for the proposed Museum in Bombay— an answer to the critics of the report of the Committee, who objected that no account had been taken of the probable cost—and two lakhs for St. George's Hospital extensions. The local Government, it is explained, has obtained a larger share of growing revenues, for which they had been insistent, and the presidency will now profit twice as much as before by the growth of the two very important branches of income, Land Revenue and Excise. On the other hand, the presidency will have to spend more on irrigation. Another prominent feature, to which Sir James Monteath draws attention is the large initial grant. It is to be devoted to Public Works, and to meeting famine charges, past experience having taught Government that it would be unwise to exhaust at once the initial grant, or even so much of it as is not intended to meet plague charges. Sir James Monteath may, we think, be congratulated on this, his last Budget, and we may re-echo his hope that, although we are not yet assured of the cycle of favourable seasons—which past experience might lead us to expect, after a long series of calamities,—an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms, than a few years ago would have seemed possible, has been given to Government and that as full advantage of the opportunity as is practicable will be taken.

EMIGRATION.

UNDER the heading "An Emigration Experiment" Mr. J. Hall Richardson gives in "The Monthly Review" an interesting account of a benevolent organisation with which he was closely connected. The experiment really arose out of the bestowal of £1,000 by the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" to be expended strictly, if generously, on the purchase of Christmas good things for the starving poor of West Ham, a Surrey suburb of London. Now, Mr. Richardson makes no secret of the fact that he views newspaper funds with no friendly eye, and, yet, whether for his sins or as a disciplinary exercise, he has been entrusted with the collecting of nearly £350,000 in modest shilling sections, and has dispensed £280,000 of it on charitable systems of his own invention. Few people, can point who dislike this special exhibit of benevolence to a success so heroic as Mr. Richardson can, and we may rely the more on his account of the good the money has done, as he is not a prejudiced enthusiast, but a man of calm judgment and wise resource. The thousand pounds intended for the Christmas dinners of the hungry people of West Ham were well and wisely distributed on Christmas Day; but the readers of the "Daily Telegraph," prone to that charity which covereth a multitude of sins, betrayed a laudable desire to give, and before many days, £5,000 was in trustworthy hands to be utilised for the benefit of the West Ham-ites. Distress and destitution there was in plenty to be relieved, but it was promptly recognised that a permanent amelioration was the thing to aim at. By January the 2nd—so quickly were plans incubated.—an Emigration scheme was announced, and received with approval by all but the Socialists. The [illegible] was to spend £5,000 in [illegible] hundred families, or 1,000 persons to Canada. The sum was forthcoming by the 31st of January, and Mr. Richardson proudly states that not a shilling was spent on emigration that was not subscribed for that purpose. The next move was to catch the emigrant, and then to fit the suitable candidates for their work, rejecting such as were found to be impracticable. Both those tasks required energy, discrimination and strength of mind. The penniless Londoner is not wanting in intelligence, even if it be of a circumscribed kind, but he had to be prepared for a totally different life to what he had led, at a moment, too, when his condition was at its lowest and his possessions were nil. Mr. Richardson saw how handicapped the West Ham emigrant to Canada would be in comparison with the Scandinavians, who sail gaily thither well found in every particular and with money in their pockets.

The obstacles in the way of a smooth working of the scheme were the trades-union orators in England and in Canada, the West Ham Town Council, who objected after the general fashion of such irresponsible bodies, and the justifiable argument against the removal from the country of English poor, who had already been driven from centres of industry by aliens, Russians, Poles and the like, who had snatched the scanty crust from their hands. The class from which the emigrants were to be enticed were profoundly ignorant of anything concerning Canada, and had to be enlightened on the subject. The attempt to get help in the undertaking from Canada was discouraging. Canada was not inclined to have the emigrants offered, and a wide-awake newspaper there started a subscription for West Ham as a clever way of keeping the would-be emigrants therefrom in their own country. In spite of all this, Mr. Richardson and his party persevered, and, though they proceeded most cautiously, never sending any emigrant across until assured of a home and work for him, it became patent as the spring advanced that a bolder policy might have been safely pursued, and the whole two hundred families sent over at one fell swoop, for they would have found work and allotments. The preparation of the emigrants was made in many ways, some successful, some nugatory. Wood chopping was a rough and ready discipline, but it was found an insufficient test of either skill or character. The Church Army officers ran this. The Salvation Army undertook to do some training in labour of fifty families for a lump sum down. One hundred and seventy-five families —out of four-hundred and fifty, who applied—passed through Mr. Richardson's own hands, and these were got by placarding the terms on which suitable people would be sent to Canada, by giving lectures illustrated by cinematograph and lanterns, and a lady who had had a long residence in Canada stumped West Ham and had great success in opening the minds of the women to the advantages offered, for Mr. Richardson had found human nature going strong, and he had not only selfish men to deal with, but he declares there were senseless women in West Ham too, who turned their husbands' hearts from Canada when the crucial moment for departure came. As a substitute for the wood-chopping business, which did not bring men up to the standard required, Mr. F. N. Charrington, the owner of Osea Island, in Essex, placed the labour machinery of a working colony, started there a year or two before, at the disposal of the Fund. This was a valuable and practical opportunity for putting the emigrants through serious training in manual labour, such as they would have to engage in when they reached Canada. The men were taken in at Osea, without wife or family for weeks. The discipline was strict No intoxicant was allowed on the island. Those sent there were examined as to antecedents and the applicants were only considered if respectably recommended. Men, who could not conform to the rules or whom steady labour disgusted, gave up and left, while those who went through the test were ready for emigration when the time came. Ninety-seven were given training at Osea. At Hadleigh, another lot were exercised and yet another at Newdigate, where in addition to labour lessons they were taught to milk cows and had to help in handling horses, two very necessary parts of a colonist's equipment. The Fund supported the families of these men, while they were learning to work, and the men themselves got small wages. All sorts of trades and employments were represented among the emigrants, mostly labourers, of course, but mechanics and craftsmen, carmen, bricklayers and carpenters, coachmen, seamen, sawyers, gardeners, clerks, railway-porters and others were some of the first batch

At the last moment there were vacant berths, some families failing to appear at the appointed time. The forfeited passages were given to sixty-two single men of whom there was a reserve ready to start. The ages of the young men ranged from eighteen to twenty-five, eighty per cent. of them were teetotallers, and their certificates of character from previous employers were excellent. Good for Canada, but it does seem melancholy that strong industrious people such as these should have to go to a foreign country to make a living. The clothing of the emigrants was undertaken by the "Daily Telegraph," which set three clothiers of standing to provide outfits. These were distributed two days before the start, and each emigrant signed a receipt which bound him to pay back the cost of the kit before the end of 1907. There is no sanguine hope that much of this money will return to the Fund, but the idea was more to retain a lien on the clothing, than to burden the wearer with a debt. The emigration passage-money is a free gift from those who made it. The benevolent scheme covered the training, maintenance, clothing, passage, rail and incidentals, even a certain sum per head to pay for the housing of the families in Canada until they obtained employment. Ontario absorbed most of the emigrants, some went on to Manitoba. It is satisfactory to know that there were few real attempts at defrauding the Fund, but Mr. Richardson has to record one case at least of "absolute moral obliquity." At a "Send-Off" tea party, a man was detected who was taking out a fictitious wife and three children, his real partner having left him for another. This did not deter her from lodging an objection to her husband emigrating with a substitute. The passages of the man and his composite family were cancelled. His case evoked much sympathy in indulgent West Ham, nor could he himself see the justice of the decision. Mr. Richardson would like to see the commissions earned by emigration societies cut down, or cut off altogether, for he believes they largely vitiate the emigration to Canada, for the agents are more keen to earn commissions than to seek out desirable emigrants. At every step of the way, what amounts to a tax has to come out of the pockets of the railway or the shipping companies, or the boarding-house keepers, and the Government authorities in Canada. An agent can easily make a fifty-four shillings' commission on a married couple emigrating with two children. The quarter-section or 160-acre offer to settlers did not meet with the approval of Mr. Richardson. He says that not one among the West Ham men sent out by the Shilling Fund could take up that amount of land, but he believes that if the Dominion Parliament would allow a company with capital to take over these free grant lands and then teach the future owners to farm the acres, backing them until they were able to stand alone, and until they wiped off the debt on the land, the arrangement would be of mutual benefit to Canada and to the settler. It is early to judge of the permanent success of this emigration experiment, for it is not yet a year old, but apparently all has been done that could ensure its turning out well.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE Corporation did wisely in deciding to make further enquiries before incurring the responsibility of compulsory education. Inquiries cost little do no harm, and sometimes do good—generally however of a negative kind. The time has undoubtedly come to ponder over the question—including its financial aspect. When the Joint Committee shall have completed its work, it will be amazed to find what a terrible amount their colleagues wished to commit themselves to. They may find it desirable to make education free without making it compulsory. This as a compromise and a temporary measure. With free elementary education it is probable a few more children than now attend schools would go of their own free will or of their parents. But to introduce compulsory education would mean the immediate erection of schools and, in many cases in densely populated districts, the purchase of property in place of which properly designed and equipped buildings must be placed. The idea that by sending children to school public health would improve would all depend on the school buildings. Some of the schools are, we believe, even now, too small for the purposes to which they are applied, and if their accommodation is still further to be strained public health will suffer more than if the children are allowed freedom in the fresh air. Mr. Setalwad's amendment was the most practicable proposal of the many which were put forward.—"That the Corporation are of opinion that the time has arrived when the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education in the city of Bombay should be investigated. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to the Government with a request that a Joint Committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the matter." It is non-committal, yet it provides the only legitimate means of demonstrating whether or not the introduction of free and compulsory primary education comes within the range of possibility.

The discussion before this proposition was adopted extended over three sittings. There was a great display of earnestness throughout the debate. But the speakers were not sufficiently equipped with information and there was a wide divergence among them. The number of children likely to be affected by the proposal was variously estimated at from sixty-thousand. to one hundred and fifty thousand; and the estimate of cost varied from six lakhs to twelve and twenty lakhs. The proposer introduced his motion in a clever speech, which was, however, an admirable example of special pleading. He sought to interest his colleagues by arguing the existence of a close and intimate connection between sanitation and primary education. He contended that the enormous sums spent by the Municipality on sanitary measures are virtually thrown away because the masses are too ignorant to appreciate them, and he attributed the heavy infant mortality to the same cause. No one can deny that elementary education has not made any headway among the masses and that every reasonable endeavour should be directed towards spreading it among them. But in their present condition to force them to attend school might prove something very unlike a blessing. In the first place we fear the masses are very far from being prepared and ready for the reform, and as a considerable proportion verges on pauperism, it would be a great hardship on them to be compelled to send their children to school at a time when they are badly needed at home to assist in supplementing the meagre family income by their work. And the city step-fathers would not like to see a doleful array of starving or ill-fed children puzzling their brains over the alphabet? On a rough estimate, the number of children growing up illiterate in this city is one lakh, and the cost of educating them, and perchance of feeding and clothing a great number of them, with the provision of an army of inspectors to search out defaulting parents and prosecute them, seems likely to be nearer twenty than twelve lakhs. The problem is rendered all the more complex on account of the different vernaculars of the various races and communities residing in this cosmopolitan city, as well as on account of the religious scruples on the part of high-caste Hindus as to associating with low castes. In the absence of definite information and statistics on the subject the Corporation were absolutely without any justification for accepting the principle of compulsion. Government has been requested to appoint a Joint Committee to hold the inquiry, and it may do so; but we shall not be surprised if, in the present state of things, Government declines.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia," with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Aden to-day, at 1 a. m.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe, by the P. & O. Co's mail steamer Oriental were :—Sir J. Davis, Mr. Justice Boddam, Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, and Hon. Mr. Justice Savage, and Mr. Guy Russell.

Now that four more judges have been sanctioned for the Punjab Chief Court, in order to reduce the arrears of work, the Local Government has to cast about for men to fill the new posts Two civilians and two barristers should be easy enough to obtain; but, as regards the former, it is reported at Lahore that one civilian will be imported from some outside Province. This is rather a reflection upon the Judicial Service of the Punjab, but it is evidently no use putting forth this great effort to restore the situation unless the new judges are thoroughly up to the mark. The United Provinces may be able, perhaps, to supply the article wanted; but will Sir James La Touche let one of his best District Judges go?

THE Intelligence Branch are likely at last to have a good deal of information placed at their disposal regarding that terra incognita Bhutan. Major Rennick, who accompanied Mr. Claude White on his mission, has returned to Simla and is now engaged in compiling a report on the country, or rather so much of it as was seen on the journey. Mr. White himself has brought back a fine set of photographs, which will rival those that he took in Tibet last year during the Younghusband Mission. Our explorers and Political Officers have no longer to rely upon the pencil and sketching block, the camera is always at their service, and it is freely used even in the wildest tracts. The accuracy which is thus secured makes their reports all the more valuable.

THE Duke of Parma's 21st child was christened on the 18th at Pianore, in the province of Lucca. Twenty of the children are living.

THE decision of the Russian Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the capitulation of Port Arthur was made known on June 21. The Commission consider that the surrender of the fortress was justifiable.

FROM the Times:—"Queen Alexandra's dress was a dream. Scientifically, it is believed, it was of black net embroidered with black sequins over an electric blue; but that sounds tame. The effect was that of a robe of dark vapour glowing in the mysterious fashion of a rare opal."

"DON'T whip me, papa, I'm coming right upstairs," said three-year-old Willie Mahoney, after he had tumbled out of the fourth-story window of his home at No. 563 West Fortieth Street, landed unhurt, and stopped to tell two little girls all about it. His father and mother had dashed down, expecting to find him dead, and their wild appearance gave him the impression that he was going to be whipped. Clothes-lines had saved him. This story is quoted by the New York correspondent of the "Express" from police reports.

So far, at least, as Paris is concerned, the Zola legend has gone the way of most others. It may now be written down as dead. This is clearly proved by the results of the sale of his furniture and personal belongings, which is usually the enthusiast's opportunity. Though working for his literary effects in social strata not congenial to many, M. Zola had his own notions of artistic and refined environment, which found expression in his home. It is just these personal reflections of the late novelist's mind, drawn from the house where many of his books were written, that have been offered to the public. To say that the result was disappointing would scarcely reflect the facts. Things costly and even handsome of themselves have been going for the proverbial "old song."

THE "Express" gives currency to a rather remarkable story regarding the efforts to avoid the publication of the Butler report. It says.—For several weeks before it was laid upon the table of the House members of the Public Accounts Committee were in possession of the report of the Butler Committee. It was the Government's desire to go forward with the investigation, but their hands were forced by parliamentary and public opinion to make a clean breast of the scandals. It was then decided to issue an interim report, but this was withheld by the War Office as an act of prudence, and it was only published, when members of the Butler Committee itself, as well as the Public Accounts Committee, threatened to resign "en bloc."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

WITH regard to the proposed Morocco Conference, both the Paris and Berlin correspondents of the "Times" (on June 17) show that attempts are being made persistently on the part of Germany to create an impression in France that England is endeavouring to cause a breach between the two countries. Germany is reported to insist on the proposed Conference; and it is felt that she has achieved a success in provoking a Ministerial crisis in France and would achieve a further one were she able by her diplomacy in spite of opposition, to force the Conference unconditionally upon the Powers concerned. The Paris correspondent remarks that :—

So long as France and England hold together there is not likely to be a Franco-German war, and still less a war between Germany and England. But let the Anglo-French entente once be severed through the diplomacy of Germany and a state of things will arise as perilous for England as it would be for France, if not more so. That is why it would be imprudent to allow Germany to get in the thin end of the wedge in Morocco or elsewhere. If she were to succeed in doing so, it ought not to be for want of a timely warning to all concerned.

The London correspondent of the "Matin" (June 17) telegraphs as follows :—

The British Government yesterday advised the French Government that it would scrupulously conform, in the spirit as in the letter with the Anglo-French treaty relating to Morocco. Great Britain will support the policy that France has marked out for herself in Morocco and British diplomacy, both in Morocco and the United States, will support French diplomacy.

The Gaulois (June 17) professes to be in a position to give some indications concerning statements which Prince von Donnersmark, a supposed German confidential envoy, is said to have had with certain eminent French personages :—

The Prince first of all pointed out the irritation felt by the German Emperor and people at France's repulsing the efforts of Germany to establish courteous relations with her. . . . Moreover, added Prince von Donnersmark, you tried to separate from us a Power with which we were allied and that upon the advice of another Power which you have established an entente cordiale. Of course you have a right to choose your friends and allies as you like, but it is our duty to consider the fresh consequences which the agreements you contract may entail for Germany.

Unfortunately newspaper articles, the opinion of Governments certain statements having fail the importance of official statements, the speech delivered by King Edward in Paris, had all given us to understand that the real object of the entente cordiale was the isolation of Germany prior and preparatory to a forthcoming aggression.

Finally you have disposed without consulting us, without informing us of the Empire of Morocco, in which we have interests. You have wounded the German Emperor and people to the quick. Is this policy which threatens Germany the personal policy of M. Delcasse or is it ratified by France. Be sure that we shall not wait for the menace to take shape. The Emperor does not want war. He only wants to develop German commerce. In this respect the Emperor is naturally in rivalry with Great Britain, which, following her tradition, devotes her attention to destroying the navies of her neighbours, or, better still to preventing them from existing at all. It behoves you to decide whether it suits you to serve England's interest and to conform the perils you are exposing yourselves to by a verbal understanding which you are prepared to transform into a written alliance.

After discussing what France might lose in case of war, the German envoy is reported to have indicated the most beautiful and glorious part France could play as buffer between friendly England and not unfriendly Germany, and to have concluded thus :—

In this matter believe a German who has always had great sympathies for you. Renounce the Minister whose only thought is to disturb the peace of Europe and adopt a loyal and open policy towards Germany, the only one worthy of a great nation like yours, if you desire the peace of the world.

The "Morning Post" quotes the "Tageblatt's" Paris correspondent who warns the German Government to observe moderation in its demands on France in regard to Morocco. The retirement of M. Delcasse, he points out is a distinct triumph for Germany, but then danger now exists of marring the political consequences of that triumph by a line of diplomacy calculated to humiliate France and to implant in the breasts of all Frenchmen the feeling that their country is being brow-beaten.

The "Petite Republique," speaking of the "revelation" made by the "Gaulois," says :—"It is true that Prince von Donnersmark on the occasion of his recent visit to Paris lunched with two politicians former colleagues of Gambetta but he never for a moment pretended to be an envoy of the Sovereign, and the conversation of the party did not touch upon M. Delcasse's resignation."

Paris, June 18.—In to-day's Gaulois, General Zurlinden, ex-Minister of War, discussing the Morocco Question says :—

If, in spite of our concessions Germany were to attack us, she would place herself in a situation for which the Triple Alliance does not provide. Its main objects being defence and the maintenance of peace, Austria would not follow her, nor yet Italy, who, moreover, might be forced into neutrality by England. Germany would find herself alone against France. It is possible that profiting by the procrastination of our Government she might by a sudden and brutal offensive carefully worked out defeat our first armies and drive them back into the interior of the country; but this would not end the war. France exasperated and aware that the struggle was for her one of life or death, would recover the energy which she has shown so many times in her long and glorious history.

The great chiefs, says General Zurlinden, are ready. He analyses in detail the military power of France, and concludes that in a war with her Germany would run the risk of compromising the results of the war of 1870.

On the 20th the Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote :—"Pourparlers on the subject of Morocco are proceeding between Paris and Berlin smoothly enough. But we are still far from an agreement, and before the two Governments have come to terms on the most essential points it would be premature to talk of a Conference. It may very well be that those points upon which the French and German Governments cannot agree might happen to be those upon which France is in agreement with all the other Powers concerned and in that case what would Germany gain by a Conference? Then, which Powers would be invited to the Conference? There is room for a difference of opinion on the subject to say nothing of the difficulty there might be in selecting the place of meeting, so that there is not much to say about a Conference at present.

The same correspondent adds :—A happy revulsion of opinion has taken place here with regard to the part played by England in the Moroccan Question, which Germany and Germany's friends have so grievously misrepresented. There has been quite an Anglophil demonstration in several of the leading Paris papers to-day. Some of them also display distrust of Germany's ulterior motives gauged from yesterday's accounts of her Moroccan programme as published in some of the semi-official German papers.

The moderate Republican organ, the "Republique Francaise," writes as follows :—

Both English public opinion and the English Government give evidence in the present delicate circumstances of truly remarkable tact and political understanding. England could have sorely embarrassed our diplomacy in showing that uncompromising spirit which in some quarters was feared and in others was perhaps discounted. She has realised, on the contrary, that even her own interests require that she should facilitate an adjustment imposed by necessity. By making known that her refusal to take part in the conference was not final England enabled M. Rouvier to endeavour to turn—as he has just done not unskilfully—the obstacle of procedure which threatened obstruct the path to an arrangement.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

PROMISE OF REFORMS.

The Court was transferred to Peterhof on June 17 simultaneously with the suspension of the labours of almost all the special reform commissions. The question of a National Assembly is still under discussion, and it is said that the Buliguine proposal is being considerably altered. The majority of the Council of Ministers favour the admission of Jews.

The Moscow deputation of Zemstvoists and municipal representatives were received by the Emperor on June 19. In one of the large rooms of Peterhof Palace. An aide-de-camp having taken the address of the Moscow Congress to his Majesty's apartment, the Czar himself appeared, and Professor Prince Serge Troubetzkoi explained the mission of the deputation.

According to the special correspondent of the Telegraph, Prince Serge began by saying : Sire, we have come to you to describe the condition of the land. We do not lie, we tell the truth, and if you had seen our congress you would have known we could not do otherwise than we have done.

He went on to describe the misery of the peasantry and the discontent existing throughout the land, and assured the Emperor that when his Majesty promulgated certain laws, these laws were distorted by his own servants, so that at last the common people had come to believe that all the officials, and even all the landowners, were traitors, who made light of the Monarch's commands. Peace was necessary to the country—inward peace—and this could only be secured by establishing a representative form of government in place of the bureaucratic system. Prince Serge, continuing, said that in order that the assembly may be really representative the people must be allowed to discuss their needs beforehand, in the Press and public assembly, so that they may know what they really want. Further, a representative assembly must not have a merely advisory character, and must not be subordinated to any part of the bureaucratic organisation.

The Czar listened attentively to Prince Troubetzkoi's words, and made no comment but several times nodded approvingly.

M. Feodoroff, a municipal representative, said a few words, emphasising what Prince Troubetzkoi had said, and then the Emperor replied in short speech, which was delivered extempore, and of which the following is the text :

I am happy to have heard you. I do not doubt, gentlemen, that you were guided by an ardent sentiment of love of your fatherland in addressing yourselves directly to me. I have been, and am still grieved with all my soul with you and all my people at the calamities which the war has brought upon Russia and at all those which may still be feared, as well as at our internal disturbances. Dissipate your doubt. My will is the sovereign and unalterable will, and the admission of elected representatives to the works of the State will be regularly accomplished. I watch every day and devote myself to this work. You may announce that to all your friends, dwelling in the country as well as in the towns. I am firmly convinced that Russia will emerge strengthened from the trials she is undergoing, and that there will be established soon, as formerly, a union between the Czar and all Russia, a communion between myself and the men of Russian soil. This union and communion, which must serve as a basis for the order of things, will stand for the original principles of Russia. I have faith in your sincere desire to help me in the task.

The Czar then honoured the members of the deputation by speaking a few words to each.

(Continued on page 6.)

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

DURABLE BASIS ASKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Emperor, in his address to the plenipotentiaries, says that if in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of our opponent hostilities could be ended, nothing would be more satisfactory. He instructs them to use every effort to secure peace on a durable basis.

POTEMKIN STILL AT LARGE.

Rumoured Destruction Contradicted.

BLACK SEA TRADE PARALYSED.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The authorities at Theodosia have removed the population and only the troops and police remain.

A boat from the Potemkin when approaching the shore this morning received the fire from some infantry and had two killed. The Potemkin then harmlessly fired a shell over the town and then withdrew to the offing. She yesterday overhauled a Russian merchantman and took off from her a cargo of cattle and provisions and some money.

The trade in the Black Sea is now paralyzed.

LONDON JULY 7.

It is rumoured at Odessa that the Potemkin has been blown up at Theodosia.

LATER.

The report of the blowing up of the Potemkin is contradicted and has no foundation.

The officials at Theodosia went on board the Potemkin and found a committee of seven in command of the ship. The crew numbers 700 men

The latest report is that she put to sea after a British collier.

LOSS OF A SUBMARINE

French Craft Founders.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A French submarine boat with crew of thirteen on board has foundered in Lake Biserta

LONDON, JULY 7.

The French papers state that divers have raised the foundered submarine in Biserta Bay in forty feet of water and found the crew alive.

The officials are silent on the subject.

LATER.

The fate of those on board the French submarine [illegible] Biserta Bay is still uncertain.

[illegible]E JAPANESE ROYALTIES IN LONDON.

[illegible]ncheon Party and Dinner.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne gave a small luncheon party to-day in honour of Prince and Princess Arisugawa. The guests included Lord Roberts, Baron Hayashi and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

LONDON, JULY 7.

M. Kaburaki, Japanese Attache in London, entertained the Prince and Princess Arisugawa at a picturesque dinner at the Savoy last night.

The courtyard of the Hotel was transformed into a miniature Japanese landscape.

The guests numbered sixty and were chiefly naval, including Admiral Sir John Fisher.

THE ARMY SHORT RIFLE.

Manufacture Stopped.

An Army Order has been issued suspending the manufacture of the short rifle.

MR. HAY'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Root, formerly Secretary for War, succeeds the late Mr. Hay as Secretary of State.

GERMANY AND SOCIALISM.

French Socialist Prohibited.

The German Government has forbidden the French Socialist Deputy Jaures to lecture at Berlin on the 9th instant, upon the international duties of Socialists in reference to war, on the ground that the German Social Democrats would utilise the occasion to advance their anti-national efforts.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Diamond Sculls.

At Henley, the Diamond Sculls have been won by Kelly of the Leander Club, who beat Blackstaffe of the Vesta Club easily. Time, eight minutes ten seconds which is a record.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

ARMY MANŒUVRES AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Arrangements are actively proceeding for the big manœuvres outside Delhi at which some sixty thousand troops will march past H. H. the Prince of Wales in the second week of next December.

An Army Order to-night issued notifies that a number of the principal railway companies in India are granting passages for troops personnel and animals at single contract rates, for the double journey and making other concessions to facilitate the assembly of the large forces concerned.

[illegible]ZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]ut. Hodgin[illegible], 72nd Punjabis, to be ad Assis[illegible] Commission[illegible] er in Burma.

[illegible]IAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

[illegible]jor J. B. Ja[illegible]meson and Captains H. F. Knapton [illegible] B. Benge[illegible] are posted to Bombay.

[illegible]jor C. W. [illegible] Field from Ferozepore is posted to [illegible]ay as Canto[illegible]nment Magistrate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]ian Army [illegible] Majors J. Strachey, 11th Rajputs, [illegible]lexander, [illegible] f the 7th Hariana Lancers, are to [illegible]ut Colonel[illegible] I. M. S.

J. P. Grea[illegible]y is to be Surgeon-General vice [illegible]General W. McConaghy vacated. Lieut Col[illegible] [illegible]Gloghy and [illegible] ceeding Colonel Greany as Colonel. [illegible] J. M[illegible] Conaghy, Inspector General, Civil [illegible]als, Punja[illegible], is permitted to retire with effect [illegible]2th instant.

[illegible]nteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon [illegible]ant C[illegible] [illegible] Ball, Agra Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]tan's [illegible] W. G. Nicholas is granted [illegible] an extension of leave at home.

[illegible] J. Price is gazetted Sub-Lieutenant.

STANDARD TIME IN CALCUTTA.

A CONSENSUS OF OPINION BEING TAKEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7

A few days ago the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were invited to state their views as to whether the new standard time should be adopted for general purposes in Calcutta. Of the seventy-eight members who have replied to the circular thirteen approve unconditionally of the local adoption of standard time, thirty-six approve provided office hours are made earlier by 30 minutes, and twenty-nine disapprove of its adoption. In addition to the members of the Chamber, the Committee addressed most of the leading public bodies in the city upon the question and the views of these are now awaited. When they are received, the Committee will reply to the letter of the Government of Bengal on the subject.

A WHOLESALE FRAUD ON THE E. I. RAILWAY,

At the Criminal Sessions at the High Court, on Thursday, Debentura Nath Mookerjee and Jogessur Ahir were charged on thirteen counts in relation to forged and fraudulently altered railway tickets used on the East Indian Railway. The coolie traffic from Howrah is very heavy and the accused took advantage of this fact and the issuing of tickets wholesale. The "modus operandi" principally employed was the purchase of a number of tickets for Bally, a distance six miles only and afterwards altering them to Etawah, a distance of 670 miles. The difference in the fares gave a large profit to each batch of coolies.

The fraud was discovered through a coolie giving a ticket at a wrong station. The case is proceeding.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

SCHEME SANCTIONED.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The despatch, conveying the sanction of the Secretary of State to the general proposals of the Government of India for partitioning Bengal, has reached Simla. But it is understood that Mr. Brodrick has asked for further particulars regarding the details and that the full scheme is not therefore yet settled. A Resolution of the Government of India will, no doubt, issue very shortly, giving particulars of what has been agreed upon. Pending this authoritative statement, it is only possible to indicate the main lines of what is likely to be the arrangement sanctioned. These were first indicated by Lord Curzon in his address at Dacca and there is no reason to suppose they have been at all widely altered since. Under this arrangement, a new Lieutenant-Governorship comes into existence with a local Legislative Council of its own, but for the present remaining dependent upon Calcutta for its High Court appeals. Dacca and not Chittagong seems likely to be adopted as the capital. But this is a point upon which no authoritative information has so far been given out. The boundaries of the new province may be expected to include Assam and most of the Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi divisions. There is no reason to suppose that the original proposals which had reference to Orissa and Chota Nagpur are included in the present scheme and the new arrangement is unlikely to entail any very fundamental changes in the organisation of the Bengal administration. The public services of Bengal and Assam are already closely related to each other so that new lists of officers can be compiled without much difficulty. The date from which the new arrangement will be introduced is not yet announced, but it is understood that there is no intention to lose much time in the matter. The natural arrangement would be to extend the powers of the Chief Commissioner of Assam so as to enable him to undertake the administration of the new province. In this case Mr. Fuller would become almost automatically its first Lieutenant-Governor.

THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL TO SIMLA.

TO GIVE A FANCY DRESS BALL.

This being the last season the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will be in Simla, their Excellencies propose to give a farewell Fancy Dress Ball at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday, October 5th. The costumes worn by the guests will be exclusively those of historical characters belonging to any period as distinct from types of imaginary persons. It is understood that parties or groups will be formed representing the characters of particular periods or reigns.

CROP PROSPECTS.

FAMINE RESERVE RELEASED.

Immense quantities of grain, hitherto held as a precaution against famine, are being released, now that the rains have penetrated into Upper India; but the state of prices, as disclosed in the official telegraphic crop reports for the past week, shows that anxiety is not yet at all completely relieved.

The Punjab Government state the prices of all food-grains show a tendency to rise.

The Central Provinces administration report them as considerably higher than those ruling in corresponding week of last year. In the United Provinces they are described as still high and even in the Bengal and Madras Presidency, the tendency appears to continue upwards.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government have sanctioned the following revised programme of R. G. A. Reliefs for 1905-06.

No. 82 Company from Quetta to Attock; No. 59 Company from Attock to Quetta; No. 75 Company from Darjeeling to Fort William; No. 64 Company from Fort William to Darjeeling; No. 91 Company (Heavy) from Roorkee to Rawalpindi and No. 104 Company (Heavy) from Rawalpindi to Roorkee.

The following movement of No. 9 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners has been sanctioned to take place during the ensuing relief season; two sections from Bangalore to Rawalpindi; one section Bangalore to Chitral and one section from Chitral to Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Spitta, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel Read, Colonel on staff, Belgaum, proceeds on privilege leave of one month. Colonel Tighe, 82nd Punjabis, commands the Brigade during his absence.

It has been decided that an officer appointed to officiate in a privilege leave vacancy, caused by the grant to the permanent incumbent of combined leave or otherwise or in chain of arrangements consequent thereon, shall, for purposes of staff pay or command allowance, be treated as if himself was on privilege leave, and shall accordingly be entitled during such period to full staff pay or command allowance (if any) of his own permanent appointment. This ruling is subject to the proviso that the officiating officer in each case will be regarded as having availed himself of privilege leave during the year concerned, but the fulfilment of this proviso will not be held to prejudice officiating officers on the completion of thirty-three months required towards the accumulation of 90 days' privilege leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to approve the following appointments :—Major G. W. Palin, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, Major C. F. T. Murray, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, with effect from the 1st May vice Brevet-Colonel W J R Wickham, C B, appointed Inspector of Supply and Transport, Northern Command.

Native Artillery—Captain G G W Corrie, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as Commandant, 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery, (Frontier Force) vice Captain C DeSausmarez, D S O, granted leave on private affairs for 12 months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—Major-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K. C. B., D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Lucknow Division, for 3 months on private affairs (the first 60 days on privilege leave.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

So far as members of the House of Commons are concerned, I have always regarded the stereotyped outcry against the postponement of the Indian Budget debate until the closing days of the Session as slightly hypocritical. The assumption that if the annual discussion were to take place earlier in the year, Parliamentary representatives would be tumbling over each other in their eagerness to secure places on the green benches was not borne out by the appearance of the lower Chamber on Wednesday afternoon. There were just as small a number of listeners to the speeches as there would have been in August and the same listless air pervaded the whole proceedings. The House woke up a little while Mr. Haldane was indirectly telling Sir Henry Cotton and his friends that their efforts to capture the Liberal Party would all be in vain, but the effect of his otherwise notable speech was marred by his unimpressive manner and thin unpleasant voice. Considering how generally unilluminating the debate was and how few members took the trouble to be present, it hardly seems worth while to make out that Mr. Balfour in giving Mr. Brodrick a day in Ascot week was suiting his own convenience. The difficulties in the way of getting the young and, for the matter of that, the old bloods of the Conservative party to attend the House on the days of the Ascot meeting are notorious; but a Conservative Ministry is practically safe when India is under discussion. Much as the Liberals would like to see the back of Mr. Balfour, they would not think of turning him out on a motion such as that submitted by Mr. Cathcart Wason. If Mr. Balfour's little game was such as his opponents describe, the wonder is he did not still further lessen his risks by giving up two or more days to the discussion of Indian affairs. An additional day would have been welcomed and could easily have been filled up. As it was, Sir Walter Foster was not able to call attention to the "increasing prevalence of plague" in India, and there were other members who had come down prepared to speak if there had been time. Mr. Brodrick himself was not unduly long nor were Sir Henry Fowler and Lord George Hamilton, but Mr Samuel Smith, who twaddled away for nearly an hour, tried the patience of the House very severely. Mr Brodrick after expressing a hope that the Indian Budget would always be taken in Ascot week or rather I should say before the eve of prorogation referred to the plague and the earthquake. He then dealt with the finances of the country, prefacing his remarks on this head which, it is a pity, his late colleague Mr. Chamberlain was not present to hear. The ex-Colonial Secretary has so systematically ignored India throughout his campaign that he might have made amends by coming to hear what light could be thrown on the Indian side of the difficult problem he is trying to solve. But that is by the way. "Of the trade of last year (£174,748,000), £77,000,000 was" he reminded the House "directly to and from Great Britain. That" he proceeded to say "is not an inconsiderable item in the trade of Great Britain and it is a great increase in two years. And if we compare those figures, as some people from different points of view are now occupied in comparing the trade of the Colonies with the trade of India, I could point out that the exports from the United Kingdom to India in 1902, which were £33,600,000, were equal to the exports to Canada the British Colonies in North America, and to Australia and last year those exports, which had grown to £40,000,000, equalled the whole of the exports from this country to Australia, to Canada, and to Cape Colony combined. I trust I shall carry every member of this House with me when I say that the trade of India with the United Kingdom tends continually to increase. The stake of the United Kingdom in the trade of India and the stake of India in the trade of the United Kingdom are such that we are entitled to claim a first place for India in all the discussions that may take place as regards trade within the Empire."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The House listened with much interest to Mr. Brodrick's explanation of the increased military charges and of the decision come to by the Home Government with reference to the future position of the Commander-in-Chief in India "vis-a-vis" the Military Member of Council. The gist of his remarks on this vexed question has been telegraphed and probably the whole of the despatches have been published in India as they have been here, and I need only quote one or two passages as indicating the reason why the Cabinet has taken the bold step announced by the Secretary of State.—"We hold that it is absolutely necessary for the Commander-in-Chief and his Department to be under the check of the supreme Government in all matters political and financial, but in regard to technical military questions, whether an army corps shall have 25 batteries or 20, whether a division shall consist of six regiments or four—in regard to these questions the advice tendered to the Government of India should be a matter for the Commander-in-Chief alone and not for his military subordinate in charge of the Military Department." Again as to the decision come to by his Majesty's advisers, "They cannot doubt that the present system has led to friction and delay, would not tend to the effective mobilization of the army, and does not sufficiently provide against dual control and overlapping of functions in army matters. They think it necessary to free the Commander-in-Chief from delays which have been vexatious in regard to the preparation of some of his military measures; and they think also that his mind should be let free for the consideration of questions of military intelligence and mobilization, without having to undertake the daily routine of the ordering of stores, controlling the manufacturing departments, and such work which, even though somewhat military in its character, can hardly call for high military qualities. They propose to make a clear division of duties and to establish two departments in place of the present organization, an Army Department under the Commander-in-Chief and a Military Supply Department presided over by the Military Member of the Council, which will not be regarded as a military department in the sense in which the present department is regarded. The Commander-in-Chief will be directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council for the command, the staff, the discipline, training and distribution of the army, the Intelligence Department, mobilization, schemes of offence and defence, peace manœuvres, preparations, excluding the supply of material for war, and the conduct of war. The functions of the Military Supply Department will be limited to the responsibility for the control of army contracts, purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, the management of military works, the clothing and manufacturing departments, the Indian Medical Service, and the Indian Marine." To this rapid description of the new organisation Mr. Brodrick added that it is purposed to give Lord Kitchener in view of his increased duties a Chief of the Staff, and in reply to Major Evans-Gordon he made an interesting announcement, if somewhat inconsistent. The member for Tower Hamlets asked whether the Supply Department would be presided over by a civilian or military officer. Mr. Brodrick replied :—"That is a question which on each occasion of the appointment will be settled by those responsible. There is nothing in the department which prevents it from being presided over by a civilian; but it is a department in which military knowledge, of course, will be a considerable advantage, and, though it may not necessarily be presided over by an officer whose talents are specially in the direction of military service in the field, it should be presided over by an officer of high standing and long experience. But we attach special importance to this point, whoever holds the appointment, that if the Commander-in-Chief is a British officer, and not an Indian officer, the officer in charge of the Military Supply Department must be an Indian officer of considerable experience. Out of the three officers immediately under the Commander-in-Chief, we provide, when the Commander-in-Chief has no Indian experience, that two out of the three must necessarily be chosen out of the Indian Army." Sir Henry Fowler in his speech assumed that the Military Member of the future will not be a soldier. He found no fault with the solution which the right hon. gentleman had proposed. He thought he had come to the right conclusion. As he understood it, the two members of Council were to remain in the Cabinet still connected with the administration of military affairs. The one was to be a civilian who was to control expenditure, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer did in our Cabinet, and the other the Commander-in-Chief, who would be supreme, as he ought to be, in all matters of military detail. The theory in this country was that the Army should be under the control of a civilian. Expenditure involved taxation, and also the policy of the Government; and there was nothing in the condition of India so essentially different from that of this country to explain why expenditure should not be under civilian control there as well as here. Lord George Hamilton showed that he is not enamoured of the new scheme. It seemed to him rather a patchwork arrangement, and he doubted whether it would stand the test of time. His right hon. friend had said that the position of Commander-in-Chief in India was somewhat anomalous. He went further and held that the position of Commander-in-Chief in time of peace under modern military conditions was an anachronism. No great military country had a Commander-in-Chief in time of peace, Every great military country had tried to separate the administrative functions from the executive functions of the Army. One of the reasons why the administration of the British Navy was far superior to that of the Army was that 200 years ago the office of Lord High Admiral was abolished and a distinction drawn between the executive duties and the administrative duties of the Navy. He would like to see the post of Commander-in-Chief in India abolished. He did not wish to get rid of Lord Kitchener. He believed the term of office of the Military Member of Council would shortly come to an end, He would like to see Lord Kitchener made Minister for War in India, with a seat on the Council

LORD CURZON'S ADMINISTRATION.

After Lord G. Hamilton resumed his seat, the Speaker called upon Mr. Haldane whose speech consisted almost entirely of a vigorous defence of Lord Curzon from the attacks of the Congress party. He particularly objected to the accusation that Lord Curzon had Russianized India. On behalf of himself and a large number of members on his side of the House he wished to say that they did not agree with the attacks on Lord Curzon. He went out as a strong party man, but he had administered India in a thoroughly non-party spirit, and had carried out the real traditions of Indian Government. In the first place, he had adopted the policy of interfering as little as possible with the frontier tribes. Then he had shown himself a strong man when any question arose between the British Army and the native population. It is not without significance that, while no sign of dissent was made even by those sitting below the gangway, Mr. Haldane's mention of Lord Curzon's name was frequently cheered by members sitting about him. I did not notice any cheers on the Conservative side and I wondered why. Mr. Cathcart Wason then moved the following amendment;—"That, considering the great importance of Indian questions and the desire of the Indian people to lay their grievances before Parliament and to ask for improvement in the administration of their country, it is absolutely necessary, in the interests alike of India and the United Kingdom, that periodical Parliamentary inquiries into the administration of India be revived, that the salary of the Secretary of State for India be placed upon the British Estimates, and that greater opportunities be given for the Parliamentary discussion of Indian affairs." He evidently spoke from a brief and what he said is of no importance to your readers. His seconder was Mr. Samuel Smith who eclipsed himself in dreariness, dullness and diffuseness. He was followed by Major Evans-Gordon who, I believe, has not previously spoken in any Indian Budget debate and whose intervention may be attributed to the fact that he is a politician on the make. He shares the views of Sir T. Holdich, Mr. Maclean and others as to railway extension in Afghanistan, and not very wisely thinks that we have only got to ask for this concession to get it. On consulting a work of reference I see that Major Evans-Gordon, besides having served in what used to be called the Indian Staff Corps, also "held a number of appointments under the Foreign Department of the Government of India." A man who has been in the Indian Foreign Department ought to know better than to talk so wildly. The other speakers in the debate were Mr. Herbert Roberts, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who is never weary of pleading the cause of British Indians who have the misfortune to live in South Africa and who never wearies the House, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Emmett, who naively suggested that the time has come for the abolition of the cotton import duties and Mr. Wylie, without whom no Indian discussion would be complete. At midnight the division took place on Mr. Wason's amendment. The comparatively small number of 181 members voted, 65 being ayes and 116 noes. With the exception of Mr. Burt nobody who sat in the last Liberal Government, and with perhaps one exception, nobody who will sit in the next voted for the amendment. It is only fair to add that no Liberal voted against it. They simply abstained.

THE STORES SCANDAL.

If the Indian Budget discussion was tame, as for the most part it undoubtedly was, the same cannot be said for the "conversations"—we have not yet quite reached the discussion stage—about the now famous Butler Report. It was rather expected that directly the House of Commons reassembled after the Whitsuntide Recess—there are too many of these recesses—Mr. Balfour in reply to a friendly question by one of his own supporters would have got up and announced the appointment of some special tribunal to inquire into the scandal which has stirred the country more than any other event of recent date. But instead of this he let himself be badgered by the other side and finally expressed the opinion that the matter was one which he thought might be investigated by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. His own side as much as the other was staggered by this feeble suggestion and in the lobbies everyone was saying that nothing short of a Royal Commission with power of taking evidence on oath would meet the case. Next day Mr. Balfour came down with changed ideas, but it was not until he was greatly pressed that he consented to a Royal Commission and then he objected to give it full statutory powers unless as the inquiry proceeded such were found to be necessary. That was how the matter stood on Wednesday night. Yesterday at question time Mr. Balfour was bombarded with questions by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and finally gave way on all points. Throughout the proceedings Mr. Balfour departed from his usual calmness, and people are puzzled to know why he should show so much heat unless he thinks this Stores Scandal is going to prove the last straw. He is specially nettled at the decision come to by the leaders of the Opposition to move a vote of censure, though their action meets with the approval of so staunch a supporter of the administration as the "Pall Mall Gazette." "The individual action of officers in South Africa," says the able journal, edited by Sir Douglas Straight, "and the collective action of the authorities in England are totally different and distinct questions. . . . The War Office is attacked by the Butler Committee for a series of explicit errors of vigilance and judgment. The answers to these questions demand a searching inquiry in South Africa, and need wait upon no detailed investigation of wider and more complicated puzzles. That being the case," the "Pall Mall Gazette" is of opinion that "if issue were not joined in such a case, the raison d'etre of our party system would disappear, and an Opposition would cease to perform the natural functions which define its place in the Constitution." Apparently Mr. Balfour has not been reading the newspapers during the recess or talking to anybody who has—for he has removed to Westminster in complete ignorance of the intense indignation which has been roused throughout the country by the allegations in the Butler Report.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

When Parliament reassembled on Tuesday the King's approval of the election of Mr. Lowther as Speaker of the House of Commons was conveyed to him by Royal Commission, with the usual formalities, and Mr. Lowther seems to be settling down to his new duties in the most satisfactory manner. Indeed, there are those who predict for him a great career as the First Commoner of England. Although he is becoming grey, he bears a curious resemblance to the Prince of Wales and I cannot say that he looks so well in his robes and full bottomed wig as some of his more recent predecessors, but his manner is dignified and he is gifted with a fine voice. In this respect there is nobody to equal him in the present House of Commons except perhaps Mr. John Burns. Following the customary precedent Mr. Balfour on Wednesday moved "That the annual sum of £4,000 net be granted to his Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the said annuity to commence and take effect upon the day upon which the Right Honourable William Court Gully, late Speaker of the House of Commons, ceased to hold the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, to be settled in the most beneficial manner upon, and to continue during the life of, him the said Right Honourable William Court Gully." An amendment was proposed by Mr. Keir Hardie who wished that the annuity should be £1,000 instead of £4,000. The latter amount he maintained, was too much for one individual, and any sum was too much to pay to an official of that House so long as they could not find any sum, however small, to vote as pensions to aged workmen, to whom the remark made of the Speaker that he had earned his pension by the performance of his duty equally applied. Seventeen members voted for and 245 against the amendment. The majority included all the leading men on both sides, while Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the principal Liberal whip acted as co-teller with Sir Alexander Acland-Hood. The minority consisted of six Liberal members Messrs. William Abraham ("Mabon"), William Crooks, Arthur Henderson, William Parrott, Thomas Richards and D. J. Shackleton and 11 Nationalists, Mr. William Abraham (Cork), Mr. E. Hairland-Burke, Mr. William Delany, Captain Donelan, Mr. P. C. Doogan, Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Kendal O'Brien, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. James O'Connor and Mr. John O'Connor. Two Nationalists (Mr. Donal Sullivan and Mr. William O'Malley) voted against Mr. Keir Hardie's somewhat ungracious proposition. When Viscount Gully or whatever name he chooses takes his seat in the gilded Chamber there will be two ex-speakers in that chamber—a somewhat rare occurence I fancy.

Of clubs for ladies there would seem to be no end. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of these in London during the last few years, there is apparently a demand for more, and a new caravanserai for ladies is about to be opened at Holland Park where the London County Club has acquired two large houses, which are connected under cover. These have been very tastefully and even beautifully furnished, and provide not only the ordinary public rooms of clubs but a large number of bedrooms, in which the members, who will be mainly women who are engaged in professional work, may establish a permanent residence, if they desire to do so. The club is on a proprietorial basis, promises fine accommodation for its members at very reasonable prices, and it is interesting to know that the endeavour is to be made to run the entire house by means of lady servants.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

OVERBRIDGE TO BE BUILT.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

THE following letter has been sent by the Government of Bombay to the letter addressed by the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed overbridges in Queen's road :—

Sir—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant, and to reply as follows :—

On the 13th August last, the Chamber and other bodies interested in Bombay were consulted with reference to six important questions relating to the extension of Railway communications and facilities within the Island and it was stated that, if it appeared desirable, Government proposed to appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting on them after personal discussion and hearing of evidence. The replies of two bodies specially interested have not yet been received and it has not yet, therefore been possible to take further action with regard to these general questions or to make such response as the Chamber regrets not having received. When the time comes, these questions will be fully investigated either by a Committee especially appointed for the purpose or by the Railway Board.

The question of abolishing altogether the railway from Grant Road to Colaba was not one of those referred for opinion. A suggestion that there should be such abolition was made in the Chamber's reply of 10th November last and has received the consideration which any proposal from so important a body merits. This Government came to the conclusion that the adoption of it would cause such inconvenience to a large section of the public that it would be unjustifiable. The passenger traffic between stations South and North of Grant Road is enormous. Full details are not available, but some indication of it is given by the fact that for the period from 1st October, 1904, to 31st March, 1905, the average number of season ticket holders between the Colaba-Charni Road section and the Grant Road-Virar section was 11 428 each of whom probably travelled at least once each way daily on working days. The total number of local and suburban passengers between Bandra and stations south amounted in 5 years ending 31st December, 1904 to nearly 60 millions and the fares to 30 lakhs of rupees. The great bulk are third class passengers who presumably belong to the poorer classes, and the seasons ticket holders at any rate are carried for fares with which no Electric Tramway Company could compete. It would be in the highest degree inconvenient for people who live in Salsette and work in Bombay especially those who have luggage with them, to have to change into tramcars, and Government have the best authority for stating that these passengers, most of whom have to travel within limited periods in the morning and evening could not be conveyed to and from Victoria Terminus without a most costly extension of permanent way and stations in the most populous part of the town. It is most desirable for the relief of over-crowding that railway facilities should be extended instead of being curtailed and the abolition of a section of a line on which perhaps more passengers are carried than on any other in India would, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council be indefensible unless it could be shown to result in public advantages counterbalancing the immense public inconvenience entailed.

There have not been shown any such public advantages. If the Esplanade is connected with the sea-face by a road from the Framji Cawasji Institute and an overbridge south of Marine Lines Station and a road made along the sea-face from Colaba to Chowpaty almost all the amenities which can result from abolition of the railway can be secured. It is not improbable that the southern part of the railway will be electrified and in that case it will give less cause for offence than tram lines along the Queen's Road. That course will not dispense with the need for an overbridge, but the Governor-in-Council cannot concur in regarding it as necessarily unsightly especially in comparison with an overhead railway advocated by the Chamber. Passengers will continue to be discharged on to the Queen's Road, but people who with an uninterrupted drive from Colaba or the Fort to Malabar or Cumballa Hill will be able to get it without using any part of the Queen's Road. Moreover under any alternative passengers would be discharged on still more crowded thoroughfares, and in the decision of such a question the proper determining factor is the greatest convenience of the greatest number. It is not open to reasonable doubt which course will secure that convenience.

The circumstances which render the construction of an over-bridge South of Marine Lines Station urgent have already been made public. It, together with a road connecting it with Carnac Road, was recommended by the Extension Committee of 1887. The same recommendation was made by the Overbridges Committee in 1890, urged by the Chamber of Commerce in 1891 and accepted by Government. Subsequent discussion caused delay, and on 15th November, 1903, the Improvement Trustees requested Government to appoint another Committee to consider the location of the two over-bridges which it was in the power of Government to call on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to construct in order that the question might be settled without delay. A Committee was appointed accordingly and it also recommended the construction of the overbridge. The Governor-in-Council did not fail to observe that a decision accordingly involved a settlement of a question which had been raised by the Chamber in replying to questions put by Government, but had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, whatever else happens, public convenience requires that a railway, whether in its present form or electrified must run, for passenger traffic at any rate, as far as Church Gate Station. The Railway Board were accordingly informed in effect that if they were prepared to accept that view without further inquiry there was no reason why the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company should not be called on to fulfil its obligation before its term of management expired. The Railway Board have accepted the view of the Governor-in-Council, but it is for local bodies to provide out of local funds, and not for Government to provide at the cost of the general taxpayer, roads for the convenience for residents of Bombay, and an undertaking that the connecting road shall be made is a condition precedent to the construction of the over-bridge. With reference to the statement that the work will cost 15 lakhs, I am to point out that the cost of the overbridge is estimated at Rs. 3,51,975 and the Railway Company is willing to bear it, that a wide road from the Framji Cowasji Institute to the sea and a road along the seaface have been advocated by Committees on the ground of public health and inconvenience and that these are improvements which it would in all probability be held necessary to make even if the railway were not continued south of Grant Road. It will be observed that an overbridge south of Marine Line Station has been advocated for some 18 years and there has been the amplest opportunity for all citizens and bodies to express their views on the subject. The specific question whether the railway south of Grant Road could be abolished altogether was not raised before your letter of 10th November 1904, but as already indicated the recommendations that the overbridge should be constructed implied an opinion that the railway must be continued and until your letter above quoted was written that opinion appears to have been universally accepted.

I am to state that copies of the correspondence will be sent for the consideration of the Railway Board or the Government of India but the Governor-in-Council is unable to recommend that the construction of the overbridge should be postponed and the Railway Company relieved of an obligation which it is willing to fulfil at once, in order that the question incidentally raised in your letter of 10th November, 1904, may be considered along with other questions referred by Government for opinion. There is not, in the estimation of Government, reasonable doubt as to the proper answer to the former questions that it would be justifiable to accept the consequence of delay for the purpose of making further inquiry regarding it. If the existing Railway Company does not construct the overbridge, the incidence of the cost is a matter which is certain to evoke very prolonged discussion.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, for Marseilles and London, with the Indian mails of 23rd June :—

Abbott Capt S H Lee
Alves Capt and Mrs W
Adams Mr
Addis Mrs T D
Barrow Lay
Beadon Major G O
Beaumont Mr E J
Beer Mrs
Bell Major O
Berry Mr
Buny Mr A J M
Bruce Capt J M
Bulloch Mr W
Behramjee Mr Rustomjee
Braid Major A R
Beeton Miss
Baillie Dawsl Miss
Beaumont Mr G A H
Cameron Mrs
Cameron Miss A
Campbell Major and Mrs L W G and 2 infants
Carroll Lieut Col E R W
Challis Revd J M and Mrs
Chatfield Mr
Conway Miss M
Copleston Mrs
Corlett Mr E P
Crowdy Mr C E
Carke Mr
Clarke Mr E
Copleston Mrs
Crudgingland Rev H C
Colyer Mr C A
Dawkins Col H S
Dewar Mr F
Douglas Mrs H
Daboza Mr A N
DeSouza Mr E A
Egerton Major Mrs R G and inft
England Major E P
Fry Mr G B
Fitzpatrick Mrs
Forsygth Mr
Fogarty Mr W
Fowle Col F J
Geddes Miss M A
Gibbs Mr E T
Goodyear Mr
Gordon Mr R S
Graham Mr J F
Gibson Mr
Gibson Mr B T
Garratt Col F S
Hadaw Mr R F
Hardwick Mr P E
Harkness Major H A D
Harrison Miss E M
Harrison Major T A
Martin Mrs J F and 3 children
Highest Mr and Mrs R S
Hollowday Mr R
Holward Mr N L
Hunter Lieut-General Sir Archibald K C B D S O
Hance Mr J E
Jolly Mr R
Jones Mrs
Joyce yne Mr A H
Knowles Mr C H
Knight Mr
Lloyd Mr M B
[illegible] and Mrs
Loughridge Revd Albert
Lowsley Rev W A
Logan Capt
Lopez Mr N
Lloyd Col D P
Lord Bishop of Calcutta
Leslie Mr G W C
Locke Elliott Major Genl Sir
London Mr C R H P
Mitra M R
Macdonell Miss
Mandy Mr O Newton
Margary Mr T L
Marshall Mrs J A
Mayne Mr R J M
McCormick's infant Mrs
McLeod Mr N C
McMahon Col A H
Moberly Capt H S
Montgomerie Lord
Maclachan Mr
Nixon Mrs A S
Oliver Mr D R G
Potts Mrs T H
Price Rev C
Park Mr
Pearce Mr H B
Phillipps Capt G
Pym Mr
Parsons Mr W
Paul Mr A W
Parker Mr J N
Reynolds Mr W G H
Richardson Geo Mr
Richardson Mr and child
Romilly Mr George
Rudkin Capt W C E
Rana Mr S R
Rousely Mr S
Ramsay Capt A
Robinson Mr Geo
Roberts Mr
Sandwith Lieut Col J K
Seyasonpulo Mr
Stokes Mr A U A
Silverwood Mr
String Mr R P W
Swan M J A L
Simpson Mr H L
Symons Capt I H
Sorabjee Mr Dinshaw
Sellar Rev J A
Stephens Mr B J B
Subrahmanyam Mr Salem S
Tagar Mr C A
Thackwell Major D
Thompson Capt S E W
Toger Mr H S
Trescothing Mr J
Trevor Roberts Rev A
Thampson Capt SE W
Toogood Mr and Mrs J
Vanduren Mr E H
Vickars Major Mrs and child
White Mr and Mrs T A
Williamson Mr Noel
Wilson Mrs
Wormald Mr and Mrs
Wynne Capt H E S
Whitbourne Mr
Webb M W F R
Wilson Mr
Wright Mr J McCallum
Yates Mrs

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

PRESENTED TO-DAY.

THE Budget Statement of the Bombay Government for the ensuing year will be presented at a meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, to-day by Sir James Monteath :—

This statement deals as usual with the final Accounts of the year 1903-04, with the Revised Estimates of 1904-05 and with the Budget Estimates of 1905-06 concerning the services which under the existing financial system have been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay. The provincialised services have been described in Appendix A. and in order to make the statement readily intelligible, details have been explained in Section III as in former years, under the several heads of revenue and expenditure. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

The accounts for the year 1903-04 opened with a credit balance of 34.00 and closed with a credit balance of 32 77. Owing to improvement under several heads, both on the revenue and the expenditure side, the special Imperial assignment, which was originally intended to close the account with a balance of 20 00 decreased from 23,51 in the Budget to 15,69 in the accounts. The Provincial revenues for 1903-04 inclusive of this assignment amounted to 4,61,83 as compared with 4 51 51 and 4,7 85 entered in the Budget and Revised estimates respectively. The increase was due to improved receipts chiefly under the heads Land Revenue (Divided,) Excise, Forest, Assessed Taxes and Civil Works and to an Imperial contributions of 12 77 which was made before the close of the year 1903-04 and included in the accounts of that year, though intended for expenditure in 1904-05 on the objects specified in the margin, partially counterbalanced by smaller receipts on account of Land Revenue (Alienated) and the reduction of the Imperial assignment in aid of the Provincial balance mentioned above. The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 4 63,09 against 4,65,56 and 4,59,08 shown in the Budget and Revised estimates respectively the important variations occurring; under 2, Assignments and Compensations, which showed a decrease in consequence of a change in the method of calculation of the assessment of alienated lands, and under 32 Miscellaneous, in which larger remissions of takavi advances were brought to account. The increase of the closing balance from 20,00 in the Budget to 32,77 in the Revised and Actuals was due to the Imperial contributions amounting to 12,77 mentioned above. If the Imperial contributions (i) in aid of the Provincial balance, (ii) for expenditure on certain objects in 1904-05, (iii) for the Plague Research Laboratory and (iv) for expenditure on St. George's Hospital building in 1903-04 be excluded from the revenue side and the special charges on account of public works, famine, plague, education and Delhi Coronation Darbar be excluded from the expenditure side the ordinary revenue (4 31,84) exceeded the ordinary expenditure (4,30 62) by 1,22—a modest surplus as compared with the deficit of 18,09 and 4,02 anticipated in the original and revised estimates respectively.

5.25 for the completion of St. George's Hospital, Bomb'y.
4.52 for items of ordinary expenditure under various heads.
3.00 for expenditure on desirable objects of public utility.

A small sum of 2 on account of direct famine charges representing payment of arrears for past years was debited to Provincial revenues in 1903-04, while indirect famine charges amounted to 9,09 against 2,22 and 2,55 entered in the Budget and Revised estimates respectively, the increase being due to larger remissions of takavi advances. Plague charges amounting to 4 12 as compared with 5,77 and 3,91 entered in the Budget and Revised estimates were also borne by Provincial revenues. The payments and receipts on account of takavi and other loans included in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account amounted to 16.53 and 55,53 respectively, against 29 43 and 43 82 entered in the Budget, the variations being due mainly to the absence of any necessity for granting takavi on a considerable scale during a favourable season and to better recoveries and larger remissions of takavi.

The Budget for the year 1904-05 opened with a balance of 32,77 and the Government of India undertook, as in 1903-04, to make a special assignment sufficient to close the account of the year with a balance of 20.00. The amount of this special assignment was taken at 24,51 in the Budget, but is now raised to 25,61 in the Revised owing to (i) decrease of revenue mainly under the head Land Revenue (Divided) due to unfavourable agricultural conditions, and (ii) expenditure on account of famine and destruction of locusts for which no provision was made in the Budget, partially counterbalanced by larger receipts under Stamps, Excise, and Forests and by saving under the expenditure head Police Medical and Civil Works. The total revenue and expenditure of the year are now estimated at 5 12 47 and 4 69,14 respectively, as compared with 4,62,51 and 4 75,27 entered in the Budget. The important variations between the Budget and Revised estimates are explained in Section II below. The increase of the closing balance from 20 00 in the Budget to 76,10 in the Revised is due to the special Imperial contributions of (a) the initial grant of 50 00 made in accordance with the terms of the new Provincial Settlement and (b) 6,10 on account of the unexpended portions of the grants made in 1904 05 for the completion of St. George's Hospital and for desirable objects of public utility. Item (b) being subject to alteration according to the actual sum remaining unexpended at the close of 1904-05. If the special Imperial contributions (i) in aid of the Provincial balance, (ii) for items (a) and (b) mentioned above, (iii) for the increase of expenditure on public works, (iv) for the Plague Research Laboratory and (v) for a grant-in-aid to the University of Bombay be excluded from the revenue side and the special charges provided on account of public works, plague, famine, locusts, and other items for which an Imperial assignment of 4,52 was made in the Revised estimate of 1903-04 be excluded from the expenditure side, the ordinary revenue and expenditure are now estimated at 4 23,74 and 4 49 65 respectively, showing a deficit of 25,91 as compared with 11,13 estimated in the Budget.

The Budget for 1904-05 did not include any provision for famine charges which, however, are now estimated at 2,60 (1,32 direct and 1 28 indirect). Though this expenditure is debited to Provincial revenues, it will practically be met from the increased Imperial assignment in aid of the Provincial balance. Plague charges are now estimated at 4,02 against 4,10 entered in the Budget. The payment and recoveries of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 25,10 and 40 31 as compared with 22 90 and 47,12 entered in the Budget.

The year 1905-06 is the first of the new Provincial Settlement for which no period of duration is fixed. The Government of India have, however, reserved to themselves the right to revise the Settlement when necessity may demand, but this power will be exercised only when the variations from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure have, over a substantial term of years, been so great as to result in unfairness either to this Government or to the Government of India, or in the event of that Government being confronted with the alternatives of either imposing general taxation or seeking assistance from the Provinces. The terms of the Settlement are briefly as follows. The Government of India have started the Provincial account for the current year with an opening balance of 76,10, the details of which have been mentioned in paragraph 4 above. Out of the initial grant of 50,00, a sum of 36,00 is calculated to meet ordinary initial requirements and enable the Presidency to start the new Settlement on a favourable footing and the remaining 14,00 is a final allotment to cover future plague charges falling under the head 24 Medical except those on account of the Plague Research Laboratory, which were formerly recouped to Provincial from Imperial revenues but are to be borne entirely by Provincial from this year the Government of India having allowed a separate assignment for these charges in the Settlement. It is, however, upon to this Government to utilise at their discretion any part of the sum of 14,00 for expenditure under any other head. As regards the distribution of revenue and expenditure between Imperial and Provincial, the important changes made are that the Provincial share of revenue is the whole instead of one-half under the head "Registration" and one-half under those divided heads (viz., Land Revenue Stamps, and Excise) which were not divided in that proportion in the last Settlement, while Salt and Customs receipts of a miscellaneous nature now cease to be provincial asset. The proportions on the expenditure side are the same as on the revenue side, except that the head 3, Land Revenue continues to be wholly Provincial. The scope of the Settlement has also been enlarged by the provincialisation of one-half of the revenue and expenditure (i.e., working expenses and interest on debt) under Irrigation, Major and Minor Works. On the other hand, District Post charges under 15, Post Office and Public Works transactions on account of certain Imperial Departments like the Customs, Ecclesiastical, &c., now cease to be Provincial. The settlement arrived at is of a consolidated character and is based in the main on the figures of the Budget for 1904-05. The revenue and expenditure are estimated at 4,50,05 and 4,92,82 respectively, and in order to produce an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure the Government of India have made an addition of 42,77, which will be allowed annually in the form of a fixed assignment through the head I, Land Revenue. Furthermore, if in any year the Provincial share of Land Revenue (Divided portion only) should fall below 1 89,25 the deficit will be made up from Imperial resources. The fixed assignment will also be increased by a sum equal to the increases of expenditure not exceeding 70 and 44 respectively which may be required in connection with the division of the Khandesh District and the revision of the Sind Sadar Court, if, and when these schemes are carried into effect. The Settlement does not take into account any contribution which the Government of India may find it desirable to make towards the expenditure rendered necessary by reforms which are in contemplation in the administration of Police and Education or towards the additional expenditure on Irrigation which may result from the investigations of the Irrigation Commission.

In the Budget for 1905-06 the Provincial revenues and expenditure are estimated at 5 20 33 and 5 50.77 respectively, while the opening balance of 76,10 is expected to be reduced to 45,66 at the close of the year. The revenue figure shows an improvement chiefly under the heads Stamps Excise, and Forest, and includes additional recurring assignments amounting to 17 00 made by the Government of India for the reorganization of the Police, for primary education, and for grants-in-aid to District Local Boards. Further, in the Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1905-06 it has been announced that a sum of 20,00 has been set aside for annual expenditure on the improvement of agriculture in India. The portion to be allotted to this Presidency is now under the consideration of that Government. Independently of this contemplated Imperial grant-in-aid of agriculture increased provision is made in the Budget for agriculture experiments and education. The Budget also provides for larger outlay under several heads, notably Land Revenue and Civil Works part being undertaken in view of improved receipts and part being met from the initial grant of 5 000. The Budget includes—

(a) 17 10 for famine charges (16 75 direct and 34 indirect);
(b) 7,00 for grants to District Local Boards;
(c) 5 00 for expenditure on Police reorganisation;
(d) 5,00 for primary education;
(e) 4,01 for plague charges ([illegible] direct and 1 71 indirect) exclusive of 1.19 connected with the Research Laboratory;
(f) 2 95 for the proposed museum in Bombay ([illegible]) and the improvement of the Secretariat Library (7);
(g) 2.00 for St. George's Hospital.

Items (a) and (e) will be met from the initial grant of 50 00. Items (b), (c) and (d) from the recurring assignment of 17,00 mentioned above, and items (f) and (g) from the re-grant of 6,10 which has been added to the closing balance of 1904-05 as stated in paragraph 4. Under the Provincial Settlement famine relief continues to be a Provincial charge and no financial aid can be sought on this account from the Imperial Exchequer until the Local Government's resources are exhausted. A sum of 3 54 out of item (b) has been distributed among the several Local Boards in this Presidency, each Local Board receiving a grant equal approximately to one-eighth of the revenue from Provincial Rates in the year 1902-04. The distribution of the remaining 3 46 will be determined after receipt of proposals which have been invited from the Commissioners of Divisions and in Sind. These grants are to be spent on objects other than educational, such as improvement of communications, water-supply and village sanitation and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries. Expenditure on roads and Bridges is to have preference in all cases in which additional outlay on such works can be incurred with advantage. Item (i) is intended to meet the additional cost of the reorganization of the Police arising out of the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission, Government are now considering the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilisation of Item (d) in increasing the normal allotment for primary education inclusive of expenditure on buildings and outlay incurred through the agency of Local Boards. The Imperial contribution of 63 in aid of the Bombay University entered in the Revised estimate of 1904-05 was received late in that year. This expenditure is not provided for in the current year's Budget, but can be undertaken on consideration by Government of the proposals invited from the University on the subject.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan account for the current year the payments and recoveries of takavi and other loans are estimated at 24 61 and 49,49 respectively.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Details are then gone into and the statement concludes as follows :—

In the last Financial Statement the hope was expressed that if in the new Settlement we got a reasonable share of growing revenues and had a cycle of good years there might be an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms than had been possible for many years past. As regards the cycle of good reasons we are still in the dark. When the last Statement was presented the situation was exceedingly critical. The South-West current brought comparatively little rain and disappeared prematurely, while there was great danger of an enormous multiplication of locusts. Some relief from anxiety was given by a heavy fall of rain in September, but there was practically no more, and in some parts of the Presidency there was a serious failure of crops. In but few places was it so complete or extensive that it was necessary to declare famine, but in a considerable area relief of some kind has been needed, and in particular the collection of much land revenue has had to be suspended or foregone. Fortunately either through the efficiency of the measures adopted or through natural causes or both the locusts were got rid of without causing much damage to crops, and it is hoped that the swarms which are now reported from the Southern Maratha Country will be as effectually disposed of. The general result, however, was that the income was again insufficient to cover the expenditure, and in the last year of the past Settlement as in previous ones we were dependent on the liberality of the Government of India not only for carrying out improvements, but for maintaining the various services in the state of efficiency which they had reached.

Our expectation, however, of obtaining a larger share of growing revenues, for which probably in common with some other local Governments we had been insistent, was realized, and the Presidency will now profit twice as much before by the growth of the two very important branches of income—Land Revenue and Excise. On the other hand, we have undertaken to share the burden of annual expenditure on irrigation although the direct receipts, in which also we have an equal share, are comparatively small. The initial expenditure on Major Works will as heretofore be defrayed from borrowed capital and the annual expenditure on their account consists of working expenses and interest on debt, while the whole of Minor Works is met from ordinary revenue. We have undertaken this responsibility readily, because irrigation is primarily for the benefit of the inhabitants of the tracts in which it is carried on and is a matter, therefore in which the Local Government has a pre-eminent interest, and, because the main part of the return to the State is merged in the land revenue. When the supply is constant, a consolidated revenue which is dealt with under the law and rules pertaining to land revenue and credited as such is the more suitable, and separate water rate credited as irrigation revenue are exceptional.

Another prominent feature of the Settlement is the large initial grant the treatment of which calls for some remarks. It can most appropriately be utilized for public works or other nonrecurring expenditure, and there are large arrears of requirements of that class which we recognise should be met with as little further delay as possible. But we are also dependent on it for meeting famine charges, and it is a misfortune that in the very first year of the working of the Settlement we were constrained to provide no less than 16 3-4 lakhs for this purpose. We have found to our [illegible] that the bulk of the agricultural labour[illegible] the districts in which the failure of crop[illegible] most serious obtain private employment considerably above those admissible [illegible] Famine Relief Code—a significant fact [illegible] two fairly favourable seasons, and [illegible] coming monsoon is unpropitious or [illegible] expenditure will be far short of the prov[illegible] circumstances, however, constituted [illegible] reminder that it would not be prudent to [illegible] at once the initial grant or even so much of it as is not intended to meet plague charges. Nevertheless the amount provided for public works was nearly as much as the existing establishment could be expected to utilize without risk of waste from insufficient supervision.

Out of the revenue expected to accrue under the terms of the Settlement we hope to be able to make provisions for rapid improvements both in the details of administration and in matters more directly calculated to promote the welfare of the people. Schemes for the reorganization of the subordinate branches of the forest establishment has already been formulated and there can be little doubt that if it is brought into effect the valuable forest properties will be managed with greater benefit than heretofore not, only to the Exchequer but to agricultural interests. The excise establishments are being strengthened so that by the prevention of illicit practices the revenue will be increased while drunkenness is checked. Various improvements of the land revenue establishments have been effected, and the most important of all the provision of adequate remuneration for village accountants, which is at the root of efficient land revenue administration, is receiving close practical consideration. There are however, difficulties connected with it which cannot be disposed of without delay. Increase of emoluments will be of no use without a supply of competent officiators, and the problem of obtaining them without such an interference with the hereditary system as would give rise to widespread dissatisfaction is not easy to solve. It is unnecessary to refer to other improvements in the administration which are mentioned in the detailed part of the Statement. For the extension of agricultural research and agricultural education and improvement of the breed of cattle we have already made such provision as our own revenues would admit.

The Government of India have not, however, restricted us to such income as we can claim under the Settlement. They have out of their abundance provided us with means for making immediately advances, which otherwise could have been but slow and gradual, in measures which most tend to the general welfare and we acknowledge this liberality not the less gratefully because other parts of India have received equal or even greater assistance. Schemes for a wider extension of agricultural research and experiment and agricultural education than has hitherto been thought practicable in the near future and for improvements of [illegible] veterinary education and the organization of an efficient veterinary establishment have been proposed, and as the means are available it is hoped that effect will be given to them without much delay, though the discussion of details before the necessary sanctions are obtained must take some time. The advance in primary education rendered possible by the special assignment of 5 lakhs in addition to those made in previous years will be very substantial. We have specially welcomed the special assignment of 7 lakhs for aid to District Boards, although a future burden will be thrown on Provincial revenues as the land revenue on which the local cess and the subvention depend increases. For assistance to crippled municipalities no special provision has been made, but we hope to be able to give a reasonable amount of aid out of our own resources. We cannot depart from the principle that purely local needs ought to be provided for locally, but we shall be prepared if our means permit to apply the condition of inability to meet plague charges without neglecting other obligations less rigorously than was possible when the aid had to be given from Imperial funds.

The utilization of other special assignments and other improvements effected out of our ordinary resources under the Settlement do not call for further notice than has been given to them in the detailed part of the Statement. It is hoped it has been made clear that although we are not yet assured of the cycle of favourable seasons which past experience might lead us to expect after a long series of calamities, an opportunity of effecting more extensive and beneficial reforms than a few years ago would have been thought possible has been given to us and that as full advantage of the opportunity as has so far been practicable has been taken.

COLONIAL AUTHORESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The necessity of making known and finding a market for the writings of Colonial authoresses in the Home Country is one of the chief objects of the Lyceum Club, which has for its aim the bringing together of all the intellectual and artistic women of world. So much good work has reached the headquarters of the Club, 128 Piccadilly, London, England, that it has been decided to publish volumes of work contributed entirely by Colonial members, Australia, Africa, Canada, India and New Zealand, each being represented by a volume or volumes, according to the quality of work. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, wife of the Colonial Secretary, is deeply interested in the scheme, and many prominent English writers, including Thomas Hardy, Robert Barr, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, etc., etc., have promised to judge the work sent in. There are no restrictions as to the length or nature of the literary work, short stories, sketches, poems, and even novels being allowable, but owing to the enormous quantity anticipated, only work of real merit should be sent. All MSS. must be type-written and written on one side of paper only. The authors will be well remunerated on a royalty basis, and the greatest interest in the forthcoming books is being manifested. The last day for sending in will not be till January 31, 1906, so that Colonial women writers will have full time to send for full particulars to Miss Constance Smedley, Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, London, England. Known and unknown writers are invited to compete in the representation of their Colony. The Lyceum Club is also instituting a gigantic International Competition for the works of women composers. These musical compositions which must be unpublished and which must not have been publicly performed will be judged by a magnificent international jury of the world's greatest musicians. The jury is being organised from the principal music centres of the world, and the time fixed for sending in is not until May 1st 1906, so that composers in all parts of the world may have due chance. Orchestral and choral compositions, vocal and instrumental music will all be suitable. All music must be sent to Miss Constance Smedley, Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, London, England. The successful compositions will be performed at a series of Concerts in the finest West-End Hall in London, as well as in Paris and Berlin, interpreted by the finest artistes—so that unknown musicians or composers condemned to the incessant turning out of pot-boilers, may wake to find themselves famous not only in London but throughout Europe! In all these competitions, the Lyceum Club has determined to raise the standard of Woman's work, and by the severity of their tests, and the great recognition awarded to the work which withstands those tests, to encourage women in the pursuit of the highest ideals. Some of the world's greatest authors, artists and musicians, men and women alike, have given their practical support and help to the Lyceum Club in this great object, and these names include those of Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A., John Lavery, John Swan, R.A., L. Raven-Hill, David Murray, R.A., Byam Shaw, George Clausen, A.R.A.—Among the artists who judge the Lyceum Art Exhibitions, Esther Palliser, Mark Hambourg, Blanche Marchesi, Percy Graingar, Kreisler, Fanny Davies, Susan Strong, are among the musicians who [illegible] at the Lyceum Club and are helping it [illegible] [musi]cal aspirations; while Conan [Doy]le, Rider Haggard, Jerome K. Jerome, Maurice [Hew]lett, Robert Barr, Anthony Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, Beatrice Harranden, Mrs. Campbell Praed and Helen Mathers are among the authors whose faces one sees at the weekly house-dinner at the magnificent London Club-house, and who have in public speech and word expressed their deep sympathy with the objects of the Club.—Yours, &c.,

CONSTANCE SEMEDLEY.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The Telegraph correspondent says the positive results of this interview are slight, but the fact of the reception itself is highly significant:—

All the members of the deputation were declared Constitutionalists, and nearly all Democrats. The Czar, by receiving such a deputation and consenting to discuss with it the condition of the Empire has for the first time definitely committed himself to the principle of national representation, and thus gives official countenance to an agitation which a few weeks since was termed seditious. He has made no fresh promises, but in the presence of the declared Constitutionalists he carefully abstained from any allusion to the maintenance of the Autocracy, and better than all, he has heard a few wholesome words of truth.

The effect of the speech is thus described by a "Times" correspondent of June 21:—

The most arbitrary of officials have been converted into docile administrators. Thus, General Bogdanovitch, the Acting Governor of Ufa, who has been terrorising the municipality and personally hounding members from hall to hall in order to prevent their discussing reforms, no sooner received the report of the Czar's speech than he proceeded to bring it to the notice of these members, adding that henceforth their deliberations would not be interrupted, since the Czar himself had authorised his subjects to speak freely.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Riksdag was opened at Stockholm on June 21 with the usual ceremonial by the King in person. The King read his speech in a clear sonorous voice, laying strong emphasis on certain passages. The part of his speech which had reference to current events was as follows:—

To my sorrow the country, which for nearly a century, has been united with Sweden by a legal bond has, contrary to my will and to its sworn engagements, taken steps to sever this bond. Accusations have been made against me of having by a breach of the Constitution occasioned these measures. But I have acted as my conscience compelled me to act and I feel convinced that every impartial judge of the circumstances will find that my action, while strictly within the limits of the Constitution, was dictated by a sincere and honest regard for the true interests of both countries. What has happened, however, constitutes not only an encroachment on my rights as King of Norway, but also an attempt to sever the Union with Sweden, which is founded on a mutual agreements. This is a matter of vital concern to the Swedish people and I have consequently considered it my duty to summon you without delay in order that you may concert with me as to the measures which are rendered necessary by the decision of the Storthing, and take such steps as may counteract the evil effects for Sweden.

In the proposal which in this respect, I now lay before you it is not intended to repel injustice by force. However important for the safety of the Scandinavian nation the Union may be, it is not worth the sacrifices which its maintenance by coercion would entail. Of little use to Sweden, in truth would the Union be if Norway had to be forced into it. No. May the Swedish people be led by prudent self-control and God will grant Sweden the inward union and power which will enable her to recover within her own frontiers what by separation from Norway she will lose outside.

The prevalent feeling throughout the ceremony of the opening of the Riksdag was one of extreme gravity and suppressed emotion. The King's voice was earnest and his face was very grave. The speakers of both Houses, in replying to the Speech from the Throne, struggled to master their feelings and to steady their voice. Every face wore an expression of mingled sadness and earnestness, and many eyes were full of tears.

The Government introduced a Bill asking authorisation to enter into negotiations with the Norwegian Storthing, and to draw up a conditional settlement of affairs, the regulation of which is considered necessary in the event of the separation of Sweden and Norway.

The Premier stated in the Council at which the Bill was drawn up that negotiations were indispensable for definitely clearing up and settling the question. That could very well be done by delegates. It was only after such a conditional settlement and after the Riksdag had examined it that Sweden would have to deal with the question of her [illegible] approval of dissolution and of the annulling of the Act of Union.

"It can be ascertained" says the "Times" correspondent at Christiania on June 21, "there is every disposition here to regard King Oscar's proposal to the Swedish Riksdag and the Speech from the Throne as an important step in the direction of an amicable settlement."

HEAVY SWINDLING.

Yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Inspector Wheatley charged one Mahomedally Haji Buran with cheating one Mania Maloo in respect of fifteen gold buttons valued at about Rs. 67. Evidence showed that on the 3rd ultimo the accused went to the complainant's shop where he asked him to show him some gold buttons. Out of a lot of buttons [shown] to him the accused selected fifteen. After they were tested they were wrapped up in a piece of paper and given to the accused who on receiving them said he was short of cash and that he would return with money shortly. The complainant told him to keep the buttons till he paid. But the accused left the packet with the complainant. But as he did not return the complainant opened the packet, which to his surprise contained not the genuine articles but silver ones washed with gold. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 100, in default to undergo two months further imprisonment.

The accused was then along with three other Hindus was charged with cheating a Marwari named Lamba Tasa in respect of Rs. 175. On the 10th June this gang palmed off silver ornaments instead of gold ones which they had first shown to the complainant, and on which they received an advance of Rs. 175. In this case all the accused were sentenced to six months' hard labour and were further ordered to pay a fine of Rs 100 each, in default to undergo further two months rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 175 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued in St. Petersburg saying [illegible] to the necessity of reconciling the examination of the principles of administration in the Far East with the general scheme in force [illegible] for the solution of legislative affairs and [illegible] administration, the Chancellery of the [illegible] Commission of the Far East shall be [illegible] as well as the Special Commission itself.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY'S ROYALTY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 21, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of the Nizam reduced the royalty payable by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company last year from four annas to one anna; and, whether, in consequence of this reduction, the royalty fell in 1904 to 2,622l. as against 9,727l. recovered in 1903, causing a loss to the Hyderabad State of upwards of a lac of rupees; and, if so, will he state if this reduction in the rate of royalty was effected with the concurrence of the officer of the Government of India, who advises the Nizam on financial matters, together with the reasons which prompted the reduction in question.

Mr. Brodrick: The Nizam's Government informed the Government of India in May 1904, that they had decided to offer to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company a reduction of the royalty payable by the company under the terms of the Singareni coalfield lease to a fixed and uniform rate of two Halli Sicca annas per ton, and that the arrangement proposed had been accepted by the company. The reason given by the Nizam's Government was the lengthy and intricate character of the rules for assessing the royalty which were framed in 1893. I am not aware whether the Financial Secretary to the Nizam was consulted in the matter, nor have I received any report as to the financial effect of the new rate.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the motion for going into Committee on the East India Revenue accounts, Mr. Brodrick called attention in an explanatory statement to the leading features of the Indian Budget. After some preliminary remarks the hon. gentleman continued:—

TRADE AND PROSPERITY.

The revenue collected last year was, none the less the largest ever gathered in India. Trade showed the largest returns, and the expenditure by the poorer classes was on the most satisfactory scale. We are forced to ask ourselves—Is this prosperity temporary? Is it simply a flash in the pan? Are we asking this House to deal with an assured surplus, or are we distributing funds which form a fortuitous windfall? I think the best answers to these questions are to be found in the accounts. I am not one of those who are inclined to place too highly the stability of Indian finance. I remember always that we are dealing in the mass with a very poor population and that the sources of Indian financial prosperity have fluctuated in the past. But I venture to ask the House of Commons to believe that the sources of prosperity have been placed, and are being placed, on a more stable basis, the foundation of which we now believe is, thanks to good Government for many years past, one from which we may hope for assured returns. We cannot bring all India to such a condition that she may be altogether exempt from these great calamities which overtake her from time to time. By the expenditure of money we may set up irrigation colonies in one part of India, but natural difficulties prevent our establishing similar colonies in another part. But what we can do is to bring the prosperity of one part of India to the needs of the other. Now, Sir, the statistics of trade during this last year are remarkable. In 1902-1903, the total trade of India was £143,475,000. In £1903-1904 it advanced to £164,000,000. In £1904-1905 it advanced again to £174,748,000. That is a steady advance following years of advance. I believe it is largely to be accounted for by the improved condition of agriculture, by the improved arrangements for manufacture, and, above all, by the great extension of railways. Of the 143,000,000£. of trade in 1902-1903, 62,000,000£. was trade directly with Great Britain. Of the trade of last year (174,748,000£.) 77,000,000£. was directly to and from Great Britain. That is not an inconsiderable item in the trade of Great Britain—(hear, hear)—and it is a great increase in two years. And if we compare those figures, as some people from different points of view are now occupied in comparing the trade of the Colonies with the trade of India, I could point out that the exports from the United Kingdom to India in 1902 which were 33,500,000£. were equal to the exports to Canada, the British Colonies in North America, and to Australia—(hear, hear)—and last year those exports, which had grown to 40,000,000£. equalled the whole of the exports from this country to Australia, to Canada, and to Cape Colony combined. (Hear, hear.) I trust I shall carry every member of this House with me when I say that the trade of India with the United Kingdom tends continually to increase. The stake of the United Kingdom in the trade of India and the stake of India in the trade of the United Kingdom are such that we are entitled to claim a first place for India in all the discussions that may take place as regards trade within the empire. (Opposition cheers.)

THE SOURCES OF PROSPERITY.

What are the several sources of prosperity? I alluded a few moments ago to the question of railways. In 1905 we had 27,749 miles of railway, of which 623 miles were opened in 1904-1905. We had 3,139 miles under construction. Our passengers, which in 1902 were 193,000,000 rose in 1903 to 210,000,000 and in 1904 to 229,000,000—an enormous and progressive increase. The tonnage of merchandise, which was 45,500,000, in 1902, rose to 47,500,000 in 1903 and to nearly 54,500,000 in 1904. These figures alone show, what has been often put before this House by my predecessor, that there is no expenditure of money which so much adds to the wealth of the Government while it is adding to the material prosperity of the people as this expenditure on railway in India at the present time. (Hear hear.) There is another evidence of the continuous prosperity of the year that I ought to mention. It is the absorption of precious metals, the imports of which in 1902 exceeded the exports by 10,500,000l., in 1903 by just over 15,500,000l., and in 1904 by just under 15,500,000l. This shows a demand among private individuals, notably among the poorer classes, for the precious metals. The Savings Banks showed a balance of 7,500,000l. in 1900, of 9,000,000l. in 1903, and in 1905 of 10,700,000l. All this evidence tends in the same direction and shows that the Government of India are within their rights in treating the present prosperity as the result of ascertainable causes and not due merely to fortuitous windfalls.

INCREASED MILITARY CHARGES.

It is my duty this afternoon to ask the House of Commons to increase the charge for military services by something like 2,440,000l. Between 1901 when the military charge was a little over 15,000,000l. and 1905-1906, when it has reached a little over 20,500,000l. we have made undoubtedly very considerable extra demands on the finances of India. I believe those finances can bear them. But, apart from that, those of us who listened to the Prime Minister's speech the other day will be aware that the division of responsibility between India and this country is now a recognised division proceeding on lines that, at all events, we can understand. The main reason for which the military forces of this country are now organised is the defence of India. It has been laid down by his Majesty's Government that while India will continue to reserve the 75,000 British troops and the 140,000, or thereabouts, native troops she holds at disposal at the present time in a case of emergency, it is her duty to provide those troops with transport, with all supplies, and with all the material of war necessary to keep them in the field for a year without fresh supplies from home. I believe that to be an absolutely sound provision, and one for which we have a right to ask for the continued and constant support of Parliament. On the other hand, the Prime Minister recognised the necessity and responsibility of this country in case of an attack coming upon us from the only land frontier from which we can suppose a foreign attack to provide the necessary troops, rather over 120,000 men or to supplement the Indian Army according as the necessities require. It may be said that for India to spend £20,500,000 on army preparations out of a revenue of £52,000,000 is a large strain while Great Britain is spending only £29,800,000l out of a revenue of £144,000,000l. But it must be remembered that the Indian charge contains the whole charge, while the British charge is entirely apart from the Navy, expenditure of £33,400,000l. of which India contributes only an infinitesimal fraction and from the charges for military and naval works, which bring up the whole expenditure of Great Britain to £71,000,000 out of a revenue of £144,000,000. Roughly speaking we may say that although an absolute comparison would be an impossibility India is spending one-fourth while Great Britain is spending one-half, of her revenue on military preparations. I am prepared to maintain the importance of India's carrying out to the full her share of the bargain which has been laid down on condition that Great Britain is ready to adhere to her share of it. The sum we ask for this year is increased by £2,400,000. That is included in the £10,000,000 for Lord Kitchener's reorganisation scheme. That reorganisation will give us the following advantages—the formation of nine divisions in peace and war, in place of the four divisions previously existing and an increase of the field army from 90,000 to 150,000 men. It makes provision for a mobilisation equipment, transport and stores. It provides, out of the £10,000,000, which is the total which we have provisionally agreed, for the complete re-equipment of the Indian Army with field artillery. I am glad to say that the orders we gave in November, 1903, for the field artillery which were the first orders accepted, are now beginning to bear fruit. The scheme also provides for the re-grouping of the troops so as to bring them nearer to the North-West Frontier. Further it provides—and I ask for the special attention of the House to this particular—for the maintenance in India of manufacturing establishments which will make India self-supporting in all the necessaries of war. (Hear, hear.) We opened this year a gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore; also next year we hope to open a gun-factory at Cossipore; a rifle-factory at Jodhpore, and at Cawnpore a manufactory for horse-shoes as well as harness and saddlery, which are necessary, and which we believe we can provide not merely with equal efficiency, but at less cost than by exportation from this country. It does not need any speech from me to make it clear that it is absolutely necessary in the early stages of a war for India to be self-supporting. (Hear, hear.) This expenditure is large, but the need is pressing; and although for some years we shall be making a large demand—still less, I hope, in excess of that of this year—than that which has hitherto been made for military purposes I hope it will be remembered that we do so at a time when the general revenue of India is higher than it was ever been and when the salt tax is lower than it has ever been since the Mutiny. (Cheers.)

INDIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

I should like for one moment to pay a tribute to the great work set on foot by Lord Kitchener since he went to India two and a half years ago. (Cheers.) I have had a good many questions to answer as to the difficulties which have arisen in the Army administration of India during the past and the present year but I think no other [illegible] this subject. The despatch which we received from the Government of India [illegible] with most careful attention from his Majesty's Government, and our reply [illegible] at the beginning of his week. [illegible] I should have desired to lay this despatch on the table before this debate, but I hope it will be distributed before the close of this week. In these circumstances however, the House will wish me to give a brief summary of the points which are referred to in detail in the despatch. (Hear, hear.) Let me begin by saying that no difficulties that have arisen have arisen in consequence of any obstruction to Lord Kitchener's schemes for the reorganisation of the Army by the Military Department, between whom and the Commander-in-Chief's Department there has been some friction. The officers who, under Major-Gen. Sir E. Elles, administer the Military Department have heartily and patriotically seconded Lord Kitchener's schemes in their main principles. But, having had in view the general situation in India, his Majesty's Government have not been able to conceal from themselves that the position of the Commander-in-Chief has become an anomalous one, and that he does his work under anomalous conditions. The Government of India—the Governor-General in Council—must necessarily be supreme over the Commander-in-Chief as over every person and every department of the Government. But that supremacy in the past, and very recently, has been carried out by means of placing in charge of the Military Department an officer with inferior rank to the Commander-in-Chief, an officer who, though of high standing is yet necessarily a man with an inferior military position. Every proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief, whether it concerns a technical military point, on which he ought to be the chief, and as we think, the only adviser of the Government, or whether it concerns a financial or political question, has equally to come under the review of his subordinate in Army matters, the Military Member of the Council. We hold that it is absolutely necessary for the Commander-in-Chief and his department to be under the check of the supreme Government in all matters political and financial—(hear, hear)—but in regard to technical military questions whether an army corps shall have 25 batteries or 20, whether a division shall consist of six regiments or four—in regard to these questions the advice tendered to the Government of India should be a matter for the Commander-in-Chief alone and not for his military subordinate in charge of the Military Department. But up till now every such proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief has been reviewed by the department of the Military Member who first submits the question to the final Court of appeal, the Governor-General in Council, then debates it in Council, on a par with his colleague the Commander-in-Chief, and ultimately conveys to his colleague the decision of the Government of which they are both members. That seems to be an anomalous position of affairs, and it is rendered more so by the fact that there is an official, well-known to some hon. members, the Military Secretary in the Governor-General's Department, who is also a general officer and also subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief, but who is available for consultation by the Viceroy, and, apart from the Commander-in-Chief, can tender his advice on technical subjects. So there are two subordinate officers between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, both conversant with technical subjects and both advising upon them. I think the House will see that system could only be worked by the aid of very great tact and forbearance on the part of all concerned. Lord Kitchener's solution of the difficulty was that he should take over all the work of the Military Department, order all the stores, make all the contracts, control the manufacturing departments, and carry out both the service which, at present, tax the whole time of General Brackenbury and Sir E. Elles. The Government of India on the other hand held that no man, however able, could take upon himself such a charge. They also held that the tendency of such a change would be to set up a military autocracy in the person of the Commander-in-Chief, which would militate against the power of the Government of India to exercise the control which they should exercise in all matters. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty's Government have come to this decision. They cannot doubt that the present system has led to friction and delay, would not tend to the effective mobilisation of the army, and does not sufficiently provide against dual control and overlapping of functions in army matters. They think it necessary to free the Commander-in-Chief from delays which have been vexatious in regard to the preparation of some of his military measures; and they think also that his mind should be let free for the consideration of questions of military intelligence and mobilisation, without having to undertake the daily routine of the ordering of stores controlling the manufacturing departments, and such which, even, though somewhat military in its character, can hardly call for high military qualities. They propose to make a clear division of duties and to establish two departments in place of the present organisation an Army Department under the Commander-in-Chief and a Military Supply Department presided over by the Military Member of the Council, which will not be regarded as a military department in the sense in which the present department is regarded. The Commander-in-Chief will be directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council for the command, the staff, the discipline, training, and distribution of the Army, the Intelligence Department, mobilisation, schemes of offence and defence, peace manoeuvres, preparations, excluding the supply of material, for war, and the conduct of war. The functions of the Military Supply Department will be limited to the responsibility for the control of Army contracts, purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, the management of military works, the clothing and manufacturing departments, the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Marine. The recent development of the manufacturing departments, to which I alluded a few moments ago, the Viceroy informs us, will ultimately lead to the employment of from 15,000 to 20,000 artisans, and their control will give sufficient scope for the ability and energy of the officer in charge. Such a rearrangement will leave the whole of the combatant service under the Commander-in-Chief. It is extremely desirable that the Commander-in-Chief's department should be specially equipped to enable it to give more time to questions dealing with mobilisation, to which too small an amount of the energy of our Army has been devoted in the past; and we propose, therefore, to give to Lord Kitchener, in view of his increased duties, a chief of the Staff, who will undertake the responsibility for those further duties.

Major Evans Gordon: Will the right hon. gentleman say whether the Supply Department will be presided over by a civilian or a military officer?

Mr. Brodrick: That is a question which on each occasion of the appointment will be settled by those responsible. There is nothing in the department which prevents it from being presided over by a civilian; but it is a department in which military knowledge, of course, will be a considerable advantage, and though it may not necessarily be presided over by an officer whose talents are specially in the direction of military service in the field, it should be presided over by an officer of high standing and long experience. But we attach special importance to this point, whoever holds the appointment, that if the Commander-in-Chief is a British officer and not an Indian officer, the officer in charge of the Military Supply Department must be an Indian officer of considerable experience. Out of the three officers immediately under the Commander-in-Chief we provide, when the Commander-in-Chief has no Indian experience, that two out of the three must necessarily be chosen out of the Indian Army. These decisions have been communicated to the Government of India by his Majesty's Government and will be brought into operation before Oct. 1 next. I trust they will meet with acceptance by those who in the past have doubted whether the present system was adapted to the needs of India.

Mr. Buchanan: Will legislation be necessary?

Mr. Brodrick: No, Sir.

AGRICULTURE, COTTON, AND TEA.

I hope I may complete my review of the details of expenditure which we propose out of the surplus in hand with a reference to the provisions by which we propose, as far as we can, to make more permanent in India the present prosperity. The state of agriculture in India, if not primitive, is capable of an immense amount of development. Those who know that until recently there was no Agricultural Department in India will be glad to hear that the staff in three years had been increased from six to 20; and that we are about to appoint 600 additional veterinary officers for the purpose of improving the breed and preventing the diseases of cattle, together with 60 inspectors. With regard to establishing demonstration farms in various districts, although it may be some time before we can make them effective in all districts, we hope that their work is already appreciated. We have a great advance to show in cotton. This year we have expended £3,000 the moiety of the cost on experimental work, the British Cotton-Growing Association finding the other moiety. We hope to improve the indigenous types by proceeding on lines directed by modern science; but it is to be remembered that cultivators find for the best types of cotton not the best market in India. The acreage under cotton last year was 19,000,000, an increase of 1,000,000 acres over the acreage of the previous year. Although we may not be able to compete with some of the colonies in the supply of cotton for this country; we may perform an important function and the Government of India are doing their best to that end. In regard to other matters of development I must refer to the extraordinary development of tea plantation in India. In the period 1870 to 1875 India produced an average of 17,000,000 lb of tea per annum. In the period 1880 to 1885 the average was 55,000,000 lb in the period 1890 to 1895 the average was 119,000,000 lb and in the period 1900 to 1905 the average was 183,000,000 lb. (Cheers.) That immense development has enabled India with Ceylon to capture the whole of the British market and in little more than 20 years to reduce the user of China tea from 30,000,000 lb to 13,000,000 lb. There is surely no more striking example in the whole history of commercial activity (Cheers.)

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

Mr. Brodrick also informed the House that there was to be in the future a considerable extension of irrigation, and that further efforts would be made to enlarge the railway system.

THE DISCUSSION.

Sir H. Fowler offered general congratulation to the Indian Secretary and the Indian Government on the success of the course that had been pursued. He agreed strongly with the suggestion that the Indian railway system should be extended materially, and alluded with pleasure to the satisfactory state of the Indian Currency Question especially in regard to the gold reserve. He expressed doubt, however, as to the great new military expenditure. Many policies had been laid down from the War Office at home and some day, no doubt, they would have a final decision as to what the policy of the War Office would be. At present no one knew. But it had been laid down recently that the main object of the Army both here and in India was to protect the Indian frontier, and that the protection of this country was a matter of comparative unimportance. He took exception to that doctrine altogether. He did not think that there had been any satisfactory proof that such a policy was necessary. We were bound to protect India, and we had done so, but at this moment India was less liable to attack from any European Power than at any time during the past 50 years. (Hear, hear.) To impose on the tax-payers of India and of this country an enormous increase of expenditure in order to provide against aggression on the North-West Frontier, was a policy which ought not to be adopted except after careful consideration by Parliament and the country as a whole, especially in view of the fact that military expenditure both here and there had reached a point which it had never reached before. But while he held that there was nothing to justify this enormous increase of expenditure, he did not wish it to be understood that he grudged expenditure on the defence of India. That was a question on which the people of this country would insist to the utmost. On the whole, he prefer India to the British War Office and did not wish to be held up as attacking it. [illegible]

Lord G. Hamilton congratulated the Secretary for India on the nature of his statement, and said that he was glad to note the views of the Indian Government on the Fiscal Question—(hear, hear)—and to find that there was very little difference between the views of the present Secretary of State and his predecessor. (Laughter.) There was not a single nation in Europe that could produce so good a financial statement or so satisfactory a balance-sheet and the right hon. gentleman was perfectly justified in arriving at the conclusion that, he might safely remove the limit of reproductive expenditure. He believed that it would be found possible to reduce existing taxation more rapidly than in the past. He also expressed gratification at the additional reduction of the salt tax, which was likely to enhance the consumption still further. The right hon. gentleman had said nothing about the renewal of the agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan, which he considered to be an integral part of the defence of the North-West Frontier. He thought there was undue apprehension as to the invasion by Russia through Afghanistan and he was not sure that it was wise to make the idea absolutely dominant of the whole system of our Indian and home military establishments. Afghanistan was the most difficult country in the world for large forces to operate in, and it would be almost impossible for any army to obtain provisions or transport. But our most important defence was the character of the people who inhabited the country. They loved fighting and were magnificent shots. Political considerations in fact, dominated military considerations on the North-West Frontier. It was of prime importance that we should remain on good terms with the Afghans, and if they objected to the introduction of railroads and telegraphs the Home Government would be acting wisely in continuing the arrangement made with the father of the present Ameer.

He did not think the administrative changes which had been indicated would last. He should himself like to see Lord Kitchener Minister of War with a seat on the Council, and to have the office of Commander-in-Chief abolished. The condition of India generally showed that British administration stood as high as ever it did. No more remarkable revolution had ever been effected than the process by which British financiers had converted the old unstable, profitless Oriental revenue into a progressive and stable income of a self-supporting community. He gave Lord Curzon credit for having put the coping stones on the top of the edifice but those who laid the foundation-stones must not be forgotten. (Cheers.)

Mr. Haldane dissociated himself from attacks that had been made on Lord Curzon who had, he said, left the frontier tribes to themselves to act as a kind of thicket to prevent aggression from outside, and had shown himself a strong man in cases of conflict between white soldiers and natives.

Mr. Cathcart Wason regarded it as an anomaly and an anachronism that the natives of India had no share in the government of their country. He dwelt on the necessity for greater opportunities for parliamentary discussion of Indian affairs, and moved an amendment in favour of periodical parliamentary inquiries into the administration of India, and of the salary of the Secretary of State being placed on the British estimates.

Mr. S. Smith seconded the amendment.

Major Evans-Gordon thought that it would be dangerous and undesirable and a great misfortune to this country and to India generally to drag Indian affairs into the party arena.

Mr H Roberts spoke in support of the amendment and the sitting was suspended.

At the evening sitting Mr. Herbert Roberts resumed his speech, and urged that greater facilities should be given for debate on Indian affairs in the House of Commons.

Sir M. Bhownagree said that what they wanted in India was a sense off cantonment and confidence in the Government, and a stimulus to the people of India to follow in the paths of industrial progress so that eventually they might work out their own salvation. Anything which tended to inspire false hopes as to the rights of the Indian people to make periodical complains, and to impeach their administrators would be very Unjust. Unless the inquiry proposed in the amendment meant to be in the nature of a friendly confence, he would not be able to vote for it. He hoped, however, that there would be representatives of India at the proposed Colonial Conference. As to the coming visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, it would be welcomed by the Indian people. He deprecated the degrading and harsh measures adopted in respect of his Majesty's Indian subjects in several of the British colonies. He referred especially to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, and urged that the Imperial Government should tell the Colonies, once for all, that a proper solution must be found to secure fair treatment for these Indians.

Sir C. Dilke stated that periodical inquiries, which used to be held, were essential to the proper treatment of Indian grievances. It was the unanimous opinion of the Government of India, as placed before the House in the Budget, that the main cause of her prosperity was that her financial system was totally opposed to all schemes of preferential trade within the empire. He referred to the friction between Lord Kitchner and the Government of India, and said that his Majesty's Government had effected a compromise by proposing a new military system for India. The House of Commons had not had the opportunity of discussing it and the Government had settled the question behind the back of Parliament. The treatment of British Indians in South Africa was disgraceful and shameful. They had performed the greatest services during the war—services which were not sufficiently recognised and this added to the meanness of the treatment meted tout to them.

Sir J. Fergusson approved of Lord Kitchner's army scheme. He did not agree with the member for Ealing (Lord G. Hamilton), who suggested the abolition of the position of the Commander-in-Chief in India. It would be a great mistake to lower the position of the Commander-in-Chief. It was a position which was held in the highest respect by the people of India, and nothing should done to diminish it.

Mr. Brodrick opposed the amendment. As to the proposed periodical inquiries, be urged that there was no need for them. There had not been a single question put on the table of the House of Commons for discussion this year which had not been discussed. It was not desirable for the House to interfere in de all in respect of Indian matters. The main Government of India must be carried on in India. As to the Fiscal Question the attitude adopted by the Government of India was exactly that adopted by the Prime Minister. With regard to the treatment of Indians in the Colonies, he pointed out that it was not possible or reasonable for the mother-country to compel the Colonies to admit person they did not desire to admit. They could only bring the best pressure to bear to secure fair treatment for Indian subjects.

After several remarks from Mr. Emmott and Mr. Wylie, the House divided, and there voted—

For Mr. Wason's amendment 65
Against 116
Majority against.......................................—51

The motion that the speaker to leave the chair was then agreed to and formal Indian Budget resolution was afterwards approved in Committee.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd July 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£18,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 1st July 1905 by Council Bills......	£3,32,730
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 2nd July 1905 to 31st March 1906	£13,867,270

INDIGESTION FOR 12 YEARS.

THEN CURED BY BILE BEANS.

HEADACHE, WEAKNESS, AND FLATULENCE DISPELLED.

Proof of the power of Bile Beans in the above ailments is to hand from Liverpool. Mr. Henry Little, of 178 Walton Breck Road, says:—"For 12 years I suffered severely from frequent attacks of indigestion and violent headache, being sometimes quite prostrated. Towards the end of last year I became very ill indeed. I had scarcely any appetite, and even when I did succeed in taking a little food I always felt heavy and bloated. My clothes seemed a burden, and I was susceptible to the slightest weight. All day long I felt very drowsy and languid, and never properly awake."

"Violent shooting pains in my head added to my torture and misery. I was always longing for a rest, for I frequently felt more tired and unrefreshed on getting up on a morning than I did upon retiring the night before. Medical advice proved of no good at all to me; and I was beginning to despair, when one day my wife read in the "Liverpool Courier," of a case like mine which had been completely cured by Bile Beans so we immediately bought a bottle.

"Having taken the Beans regularly for some time, I began to feel better, and by continuing with them I found that my sleep returned, and I was able to rest properly. The indigestion and headache also grew less marked, and by degrees disappeared entirely. I never have that tired feeling now, and I can eat as heartily and sleep as well as ever I did. Indeed I am better now than I have been for the past fifteen years, and, there's no doubt that Bile Beans have cured me."

How many thousands there are who positively feel tired of life and well nigh despair of recovery from some severe illness. Those who are suffering like Mr. Little suffered, will find that the best way to permanently get rid of their troubles is to take a course of Bile Beans, that wonderful up-to-date vegetable specific.

It may be obtained from all chemists and medicine vendors or the Bile Bean Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of Re. 1-2, 6 bottles, Rs. 6, large size bottle (containing 3 times the quantity) Rs. 2-8 post free.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly. "Bombay Gazette," 8th July, 1905.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

ASSAULT.

Fazla Ilahi Fazla Kadar, a Mahomedan of Upper India, was charged with having committed in April last an assault on a Parsee boy at Null-Bazar Road. Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended. At the close of the enquiry, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Manilal Ambalal, a Gujirati Hindu, was charged with having kidnapped Kassibai, a minor girl of his caste, in order that she might be induced to illicit intercourse. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by Counsel.

From Counsel's opening statement and from the evidence it appeared that Kassibai was at one time betrothed to the son of one Janoi and lived with her father Toolseydas Cumulsey at Lakai Bunder. She went on the 20th May last on a visit to Janoi's house where she stayed till the afternoon, and then set out to return to her father's. She lost her way and arrived at the boarding-house of one Muggonlal, whom she knew. The accused hoped to be at the boarding-house, and at Muggonlal's request, he undertook to escort the girl to her father's residence. Instead of doing so, however, he took her to the room of a woman of bad repute in Duncan Road and committed an outrage. The girl not having returned home, the father Toolseydas made enquiries of Janoi the same afternoon. The following day he made enquiries of Muggonlal, the boarding house-keeper, and then made a report to the police. A few days later he accompanied a police havildar to Muggonlal's house, and thence to a house in Duncan Road kept by a Kathiawaree woman named Bai Rajbai. He there saw his daughter and the accused. Kassibai was questioned by the havildar as to the occurrences which befel her. The accused was taken in custody to a police chowkey, while Kassibai was removed to the Gocuidas Hospital, where she was examined by the House Surgeon.

The accused, in answer to the judge, said it was true he took the girl Kassi to a house in Duncan Road and lived with her in a room of the house for eight days. He had no intercourse with her. He was told that she was a Brahmin girl and that he should marry her. He agreed to do so, belonging her to be a Brahmin girl.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of kidnapping, but not guilty of rape. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ABANDONING A CHILD.

Awadi Bai, a Maratha woman, was charged with abandoning her newly-born child in a sweeper's lane at Duncan Road on the 4th June last. Mr. D. M Colah, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

The facts of the case appeared to be these. On the morning of the 4th June last, a tailor found a child lying in a sweeper's gully in Duncan Road. The child was alive and had blood upon it. A report was made to the police. A sweeper woman went into the gully and brought the child out. It was washed. From information received, the police discovered the accused in a house close by and admitted that the child was her own. She was removed with the child to the Jamsetji Hospital, where she nursed the child. The medical evidence showed that the woman was suffering, when admitted, from insanity of labour, and was in a very weak condition. The insanity of labour generally lasted for half an hour or longer.

The accused's husband stated that she was subject to fits soon after delivery. She had been his married wife for twenty years, and had to other children by him.

His lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury that the evidence in favour of the accused was overwhelming. She was not a widow; her husband was living with her; and she had no reason to abandon the child. How the child came into the sweeper's gully there was no evidence to show. She at once admitted to the police, when questioned, that the child was hers. The medical evidence was also in favour of the accused, who was probably suffering from insanity of labour when she gave birth to the child. His lordship was surprised that under the circumstances, accused had been placed upon her trial at all.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and she was discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 23RD JUNE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo. She brought the following passengers.

FROM LONDON.

Brummell Mr and Mrs A G and infant	Ford Major C H
Bell Mrs	Illington Capt and Mrs
Bowes Major W H	McIver Miss D
Bilgrami Mr M H	McLeod Mr D
Browne Mr J	Marsden Mr P
Crane Dr E A	Singleton Mr
Duxbury Capt	Steel Mr A
Dyer Mr T	Thompson Capt B
	Underwood Lt E A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Acton Mr A	Holman Mr W
Adams Miss	Huddleston Mr J
Barrett Mr J	Keddall Mr C H B
Branson Mr J E	Kirkpatrick Mr
Brown Capt H	Lee Capt H
Bruce Col C D	Lauder Mr J D
Boddam Mr Justice	Molesworth Capt H
Bathgate Mr J	Massey Mr M
Dwarkadas Mr N	Moore Capt W
Cogill Dr	Neilson Lieut W
Craig Mr W	Pilkinton Mr A
Gorakshaker Mr V	Rivett-Carnac Lt Col
Davis Sir J	Ramsden Hon Mrs
Davidson Mr G	Shulpnagel Capt E W
Duncan Mr W	Smith Mr V
Franklin Mr G	Sedgwick Mr C K
Fortescue Lt A	Savage Hon Mr Justice
Guinness Lt-Col C	Savage Mr
Hill Lt M W	Salusbury Mr G
Husband Capt G	Steward Miss
Holman Mr and Mrs	Templer Lt Col H
Hunter Mr and Mrs	Tremearne Mr and Mrs
Hayhurst Capt	Thomson Capt F
Hankin Dr E	Villiers Capt E J

FROM BRINDISI.

Coxhead Col J	Hutchinson Mr
Chamier Mr D	Russell Mr G
Casati Mr A	Wigram Capt K
Dring Mr W A	

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt H Des Voeux B	Mr S L Kenny B
Mr C J Hallifax B Cov	Mr F M Newton B
Mr R C Belster B Cov	Capt H Kirkpatrick I M S M
Mr J N Pal B Cov	Mr E D M Hooper M Cov
Mr E C Allen B Cov	Mr W R Butterfield M
Mr F F Lyall B Cov	Mr F Fawcett M
Mr A H Clayton B Cov	Mr J B Bilderbeck M
Sir J A Bourdillon K C S I B	Mr W M Standen M
Mr A R Murray B	Mr A F Maconochie Bo Cov
Mr I H Burkill B	Mr P E Percival Bo Cov
Mr E H Corbett B	Mr E G Turner Bo Cov
Mr W G Wodderspoon B	Mr C S Jackson Bo
Mr E Muspratt B	Mr J W O Van Millengen Bo
Mr F T Cood B	
Mr E J Newham B	
Mr H T Pinhey B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col R A Wahab C I E B 3 mo extraordinary on M C	Mr E J Blackman B 14 days' extraordinary leave
Mr S C Mitchell B 3 mo M C	Mr A R Cumming M Cov 2 mo 12 days' furl
Mr A Dewick B 6 mo M C last 14 days extraordinary leave	Capt V B Bennett I M S Bo study leave from Feb 1 1905 to May 31 1905
Mr E S Christie B 1 mo furl	Mr C W M Hudson Bo Cov 1 week furl
Mr A Watson B 3 mo 12 days' M C in continuation of privilege leave	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt T L Ormiston B	Mr E J Blackman B
Mr F S Hamilton B Cov	Mr W Francis M Cov
Mr H G Gordon B	Capt A Hooton I M S Bo
Mr E S Christie B	
Mr J H Hill B	

From June 20 to June 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major Gen H W Duperier R E	Lieut W B Roberts 10 Gdrs
Col E Pfennig R E	Lieut G H Gosset 8 Rajpoots
Lieut Col F B Richardson 18 Prs	Lieut P G Carey 31 Punj
Lieut Col G R C Westropp I A	Lieut H W Rowlandson 32 Punj
Major C H Clay 7 G R	Lieut A E Johnson 2 I G R
Major A W Abercrombie 2nd Connaught Rangers	Lieut C T C Plowden 6 Jat L I
Capt S A Orr 20 Lrs	Lieut P S Hore 32 S
Capt E L Perry I M S	Assist Engineer H E Boughton R I M
Capt G A Taylor 63 P L I	
Capt H L C Turner 9 G R	
Lieut S B Pope 58 Vaughan's Rifles	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt W H Cazaly I M S 3 mo M C	Lieut H E Reinhold 3 Punj 3 mo M C
Engineer S H Stevenson, R I M 3 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J C Remmington R E	Capt D N Anderson I M S
Commander G R Rowsell R I M	

By a strange coincidence, the winners of the Gordon Bennett Cup Races have always carried the number corresponding to the numbers of the race run. Charron, who won the first race in 1900, started first; Girardot, who won in 1901 carried No. 2; Edge, the winner in 1902 carried No. 3; Jenatzy, 1903 winner, was No. 4. Thery, the 1904 winner, was No. 5. This year, No. 6 was Lytle, who drove a Pope-Toledo car but the sequence of numbers has been broken.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

ALL OUR WATERPROOFS HAVE SEWN AND CEMENTED SEAMS.



THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

THE "RAILWAY" COAT.

A stout Double Warp Wigan Drab Waterproof Coat, with Vulcanized face, very strong and durable, suitable for rough wear and Railway use. Guaranteed thoroughly serviceable and reliable in every way

As illustration.

All Sizes Rs. 8-12 Sewn Seams.

THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

In Black and Khaki Paramatta as illustration for Civil or Military use, with Sword Slit, arm and leg Straps. Guaranteed RAINPROOF.

SPLENDID VALUE.

With Sewn Seams Rs. 18-8.

THE "ARMY" COAT.

Something entirely New made in Khaki Colour. Stout Twill Back and Vulcanised face. A very durable and reliable Coat, specially imported for Army wear; Smart and up-to-date.

In all sizes with sewn seams. Rs. 9-8.



THE "REGULATION."

THE "PROMENADE" COAT.

A very strong Paramatta Coat in Black and Khaki lined reverse Waterproof Coloured Check.

A thoroughly smart and useful coat for general wear.

In all sizes Rs. 12-14.

Withsewn seams, Flannel lined ventilated armpits

The "Cavalry" Regulation Paramatta Cloak.

Superior quality cloth, thoroughly reliable and serviceable, guaranteed quite waterproof capable of standing heaviest rains, fitted swordslit, leg and straps. Treble cloth double seam round bottom, sewn and cemented seams.

Black and Khaki All Sizes Rs. 29-8.

Syces Capes.................. Rs. 2-12 and 3-8
Coachmen's Serge Coats... „ 6-14
Drab Waterproof Coats... „ 4-14
Cycling Capes .... „ 4-4 and 4-14

WRITE FOR OUR WATERPROOF LIST.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co., BOMBAY.

TEAS, Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES, Fresh and Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES Perfection.

PROVISIONS always fresh and good alike.

"TRY IT IN YOUR BATH"

SCRUBB'S.

A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleancing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water. So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

"MAKES HOME, SWEET HOME IN DEED."

None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

PEEK, FREAN & Co's

Nice

BISCUITS.

Icilma

Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.

Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect-Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.

Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its refreshing and cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder.

Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous healing and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of Icilma make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller.

ARMY AND NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

...IP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

...OVE AND THE LOCKSMITH.

...there ought to have been a duel or an ...es a preliminary to last week's Royal ...hen all would have accorded with the ...ich the children love—the story of the ... gallant young prince who fares forthinto ...lons of a great king and returns bringing ...h a lovely princess for his bride, to ...m, some good day, to govern the kingdom to ... head he shall be called. The elopement and ...uel are all very well for the fairy story; they ...do not work out well in practice. Isabella of Spain, ...great-aunt of the King whom last week we all welcomed to England, eloped with a gay cavalier, who deserted her and left her dependant upon the charity of relatives, who never forgave her unconventional marriage. Her sister Josephine did a similar thing, her lover being however, a mere singer of verse and dauber of canvas.

TRAGIC SEQUELS.

No romance may be indispensable for the play and the book but it does not answer where dynasties are concerned. The world is still wondering what became of Johann Orth, Archduke Johann of Austria as he was until relinquishing his title to marry a Viennese dancer, he set sail on his own ship, never again to be heard of. And this generation will never know the secret history of that tragedy which cost the life of Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, Married to Princess Stephanie of Belgium he became enamoured of the beautiful young Baroness. Marie Vetsera. Prudent counsels seemed about to prevail here was a great banquet spread at which he was to be formally reconciled to his wife. The guests sat down to table, but the Prince did not come. They found him dead in his chateau at Meyerling his head beaten in; beside him the dead body of the Baroness. "In all humility we give back to God what the Lord in His mercy sent us," wrote the broken-hearted Emperor to the Pope; and the word ceased to inquire further into the murder done that terrible night.

AMAZING MARRIAGES.

In less exalted circles romantic marriages do sometimes turn out well. One such is recalled by the recovery of the jewels which disappeared from Grosvenor House. A man missed from his watch-chain a valuable seal, and charged the maidservant with having stolen it. She was carted off to prison, and, as theft was a hanging matter in those days, she would probably have perished but for an almost miraculous intervention. The prosecutor went to a cafe and there, between the joists of the flooring, saw something glitter. With his penknife he got it out. It was the missing seal. He had been to the cafe the night before the supposed robbery, and, while leaning against the counter, must have wrenched the seal from the chain. It had fallen where he was fortunate enough to discover it. He went to the prison, obtained the release of the girl, and married her.

THIS LITTLE WORLD.

Months ago I recalled, apropos of the death of a member of the House of Lords, a story of his steward's escape from death. His wife dreamed thrice that she saw men waylay and murder him. Yielding to her entreaty, he took another route next day on riding to the mines. In the very spot that night of which his wife had dreamed Dr. Robert Stirling was murdered by men who mistook him for the steward. The publication of the story brought a letter from a West-end doctor, saying, "It is all true; I remember it perfectly. The steward was my father. The story has been upon its travels; and now comes another letter from the other side of the world; 'Been at sea all my life, and never been able before to get hold of the story. I am the murdered man's nephew.' In all the world there cannot be more than two or three people who know that story; yet here are two intimately concerned, reached in this haphazard fashion, thousands upon thousands of miles apart.

OTHER PEOPLE'S SPORTS.

The story that America is to study Association football from the play of English teams which are to go over there for the purpose is rather curious. Ten years or so ago they started the game in earnest. Agents came over here and poached half the men of half the best teams in the country and took them out there at fabulous rates. The boom died out before it really became one, and the players came home to beg for re-instatement. Football as we play it will never oust football, as they play it any more than baseball which they introduced here fifteen years ago, will ever challenge cricket; or lacrosse, popularised to a certain extent by the Canadian team, will rival our two codes of football: or trotting equal the attraction of horse-racing proper.

FADS!

Every now and then somebody, deciding at the last moment to go to the play, looks up a theatre in the advertisement columns of his newspaper and fixes upon his entertainment. There, plain enough, is the name of the theatre, but, where does it live? so to speak. It is one of the affectations of managers not to publish the addresses of the houses over which they preside. Then this man who cannot, without committing himself to the mercy of a cabman find the whereabouts of his theatre gives up the idea of the entertainment, and devotes the night to a letter to the editor, complaining of the absurdity of this pretence that "No. 1, Europe," is a sufficient address whereby the theatre of his desires may be found. His grumble is legitimate; so too is that of another man.

IN HIDING.

Some of the publishers are just as bad; they do not mention their addresses, London, Melbourne, and New York, or some such entry one may find on the title page of some of the books. That is all right for ordinary purposes. But wishing to send along in a hurry, to what part of London, a directory not being handy, shall one despatch his courier The telephone might answer, Yes, but there are at least two of the best known houses in the trade which still despise this convenience. Their business may be very sure; it certainly is not as fast as some of their would be patrons would at odd times like to make it. But for the cream of irony, the following would be difficult to surpass. A men is having a telephone fixed at his place in the country and the work is being directed from some telephone centre away from headquarters. It becomes necessary to ring up the engineer at this establishment—something urgent to communicate. Sorry, sir comes the reply, the engineer isn't on the telephone. Now is that man as great a fool as the circumstances makes him appear or is he a very wise engineer?

WARE TRAPS.

After reading Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's protest against the use of the steel spring-trap, and his experience of the appalling torture it causes, the humane may hope to hear of definite steps being taken to suppress this infernal machine. There is no excuse for its use; scores of many better and more merciful traps and snares are to be had. Frank Buckland has a chapter on them somewhere in one of his volumes, and none but a wanton brute would pass these over in favour of the steel trap. But, if the mind revolt against the use of this trap for animals what of the man-trap? Unless one's memory greatly deceive him he has read notice-boards in out-of-the-way places. Man-traps and spring-guns set here. Such a notice should not have been posted within the time of anyone less than eighty years of age; but what should not be done and what is done are two different matters. Be the case as it may, the law was altered nigh upon four score years ago, to prohibit the setting of these dreadful devices in the open for the torture of the trespasser. But—let the burglariously inclined beware—man-traps and spring guns may still be set indoors between sunset and sunrise.

HAWKS AND HAWKS.

At first sight it is not obvious why nature has planted in the rat the instinct to eat rat. The steel trap may be the key to the problem. It is a common superstition that a rat caught by the leg in a trap will gnaw off the mauled and fettered limb, and so release itself. Careful observation has shown this to be a wrong supposition. There is an eating away, but not by the prisoner; his friends do that. At his first squeak, when the cruel teeth of the trap close upon his leg the others set upon him like a pack of wolves upon a wounded comrade. His death and assimilation are swift. Is it not better that it should be thus than that the poor vermin should linger for hours, perhaps days in the horrible agony which the trap inflicts? Nature, however, can be kind as well as cruel. Upon a nobleman's estate in the Highlands a splendid eagle was caught in one of the traps which Mr. Jerome condemns. Examination of its wound showed that when the keepers found it the bird must have been a prisoner for days. Yet it was strong and vigorous; around it were the bones of birds and animals, and within its reach, a leveret and a partridge. Who had brought this food to the captive all those days? Its mate had. It was hovering overhead, bringing up further supplies, while the keepers were examining the prisoner.

NO TROUBLE.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Mayoral party now touring abroad master the difficulties of language without trouble. Not every chief magistrate of a provincial town is a born linguist, and one has heard here and there one come down rather heavily when a tempting a flight beyond the limits of his mother tongue. Which shows that they have not all the ingenuity—as one must call it—which distinguished a certain Lord Mayor of London before whom Dean Pigou preached years ago. He was conducting the service at the chapel for the Hospital for ringworm, Beach Hackney, the whole into French. Preparatory to the day he wrote out in English a sermon on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Then, with the aid of Mrs. Pigou a sound French scholar, he translated the whole into French and preached it on the day in that language. The Lord Mayor at the close of the service thanked the Dean for his sermon, adding, "Though, sir, I do no. know one word of French I understood you perfectly."

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.

New Season's Crops.

The Original ingredients in Ardath Smoking Mixture, of this season's crops, are specially fine in quality.

The High Class

"ARDATH"

SMOKING MIXTURE

Has No Equal in Quality.

MILD. MEDIUM. FULL.

Price 1 Re. 6 As. per ¼-lb. Tin.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO

D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.



Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

HALL MARKED

ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grand father and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach [illegible] who appreciate

GOOD WA[illegible]

OU[illegible]

ALL ENGLISH-M[illegible]

can comp[illegible]

QUALITY AN[illegible]

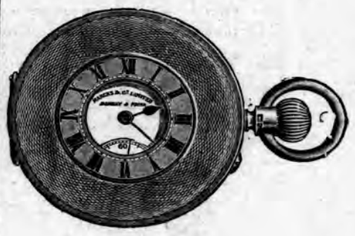
with any watch on the market.



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, 3 plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Breguet spring,



THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE"

The Great Hair Producer and Restorer. FOR THE HAIR

THE FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

ROYAL TESTIMONY

OVERWHELMING PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF HARLENE.

"Monsieur Philosophow is commanded by

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREECE to forward Cheque for the six bottles of 'Harlene' duly received."

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes: "Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS GEORGE OF RUSSIA writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent H.I.H. when still Princess Marie of Greece."

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA writes: "I enclose cheque in settlement of account for 'Harlene.'"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA "Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN "Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."



Mrs. LANGTRY, *the charming Actress Manager.*

writes: "Previous to my using HARLENE, my hair had become brittle and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for 18 months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend Harlene too highly."

1/-, 2/6, and (3 times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the World.

EDWARDS' 'HARLENE' CO. 95 & 96, High Holborn, London.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a speed that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's Honorable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

[illegible] throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT[illegible]

[illegible] ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Peerless Complexions

follow the use of

'DARTRING'

TOILET LANOLINE

It keeps the skin in the pink of condition by nature's methods

Demand the 'DARTRING' Brand

[illegible], Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

By Royal Warrant To H. M. The King.

The Remington Typewriter.

. . Never Fails . .

and

Never Grows Weary.

It is always adequate to the urgent demands of the most rapid operator.

Price List and full particulars upon application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. 100 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,

Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NEW PRICE LIST.

General Reduction up to 20 per cent. Please send for new Price List

SUTOR and Co.,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Agents to the Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES



ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

A SOLVED QUESTION.

THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE

WASHINGTON

COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT

LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS.

from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

For particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Washington Compressed Kerosine Oil Incandescent Light,

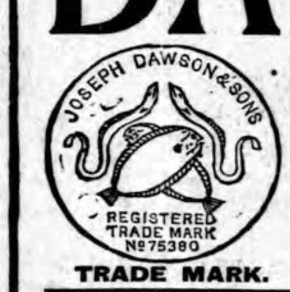
The Welsbach Patent Incandescent Gas Light and

The Stella Incandescent Kerosine Oil Burner.



STREET LAMP.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.



TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.



23388, 18 ct. gold, set turquoises, Rs. 33.

21090, 18 ct. gold, set turquoise, Rs. 41.

3504, 18 ct. gold, Rs. 21.



23133. 18 ct. gold necklet, set with fine pearls, Rs. 450.

19135. 18 ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 12.

18373. 18 ct. gold, enamelled, Rs. 19.

22962, 18 ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 65. Pearls and rubies Rs. 80.

21304, 18 ct. gold, set turquoises and pearls, Rs. 36. Rubies and pearls, Rs. 50.

22313, 18 ct. gold, set pearls or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 45 and 50.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

53, 54, 55, Fetter Lane, London, England,

Manufacture every description of High-class Athletic Goods.

Write for FREE Illustrated Art Catalogue, containing Full Particulars and Information concerning

Cricket	Tennis	Golf	Dumb Bells
Quoits	Basket Ball	Bowls	Lacrosse
Clubs	Roller Skates	Hockey	Boxing, &c.

WORKMANSHIP & MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

HIGH-CLASS ATHLETIC GOODS.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.



Sold by all Stationers throughout the World

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd. separately examined by experienced hands. and any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.

WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious



BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks o billousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON**, Eng.

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR. CURES SCURF, DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.

BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.



GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!

Insist upon having **BRITISH** made

DUNLOP TYRES

One Quality only—

THE VERY BEST.

A BRITISH invention, made by BRITISH work people, with BRITISH capital.

Guaranteed for thirteen months.

Write for booklet—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,

Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,

Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,

Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."

WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED

Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.

STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

For Textile, Flour & other Mills.

Contractors to H.M. War Department.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, Bombay Gazette Offices at No. [illegible], Meadow Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort. AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible]; L. KEYMER & Co.; [illegible] WILLIAM J. [illegible] London, E. C. [illegible]